The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

News from the Army Under Gen. McDowell.

Bull's Run and Manassas to be Attacked To-Day.

Beauregard Reinforced by Johnston's Forces.

Twenty or Thirty Thousand Rebels at Bull's Run.

Gen. Patterson Superseded by Gen. Banks.

General Dix to Command at Baltimore.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Lyon Preparing to Attack Gov. Jackson and Ben. McCulloch.

An Irregular Scouting Party Surprised at Fortress Monroe.

MAJOR T. E. RAWLINGS KILLED.

Some of the Pirates of the Sumter in Port.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, July 20.

Advices from Centreville state that no movement has yet taken place. The troops will advance to-night, and it is believed that at daylight to-morrow an attack will be made on the intrenchments which have been thrown up on the roads. It is said that very formidable works have been erected, and heavy reinforcements have come to Manassas.

Secretary Cameron was in camp this morning. Mr. Raymond reached Centreville at 10 o'clock this morning.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Saturday, July 20—9½ P. M.

With the great influx of strangers to-day came an unprecedented heat, the like of which has not for months been known. Several soldiers have been sun stricken, sundry civilians have collapsed with heat, and the horses harnessed before the Army wagons have suffered very perceptibly.

The air has been pregnant with rumors of battle and carnage, and this afternoon we were treated to a batch of reports, alike ridiculous and false. I am authorized to state that, so far as the War Department is concerned, there is no intelligence to-day of any serious collision between the forces encamped at Bull's Run or elsewhere.

Last evening, a squad of men belonging to the New-York Sixty-ninth were bathing in the creek near the field of the late engagement, when they were fired upon by pickets who were stationed some hundred yards beyond. The squad, being unprovided with weapons, did the best they could in the running line, and left their clothes on the bank. One, named Thos. Scott, was wounded in the calf of the left leg.

Various reconnoitering parties in force have reported to head-quarters, all of whom agree that the position of the enemy at Bull's Run is much more formidable than was at first supposed, and I think it very doubtful if Gen. McDowell will deem it advisable to attempt a dislodgment at present.

A reliable citizen of Falls Church, a little town six miles from the Heights, tells me that firing was distinctly heard by him this morning in an easterly direction from Bull's Run. It may be that a reconnoitering party, which had not reported at the time the messenger left the camp, may have engaged a like party from the rebel ranks, but as yet there is no confirmatory intelligence.

I am informed by competent authority, and think there is every reason to believe it, that Manassas Junction is one of the best fortified positions in the country, and that our position at Arlington is no more defensible than it. When Bull's Run is passed—and that has not been done yet—the enemy will stand at Manassas.

Gen. Beauregard, who was at Bull's Run three days since, has now retired to Manassas, and is devoting his time, aided by Gen. Lee, to the further fortifying of that place. This is not sent on the authority of a "reliable lady," or of "a well-informed individual," but direct from the only source that could know of it. Beauregard has said within two weeks, that Gen. Scott's plans and ideas were as familiar to Bob Lee as to himself, and that he knew what the old gentleman was about, as fully as if he had access to his maps.

At Manassas is concentrated an immense amount of ammunition, part of which Beauregard sent away on Friday last—which would seem to indicate an idea that it might be needed elsewhere.

Later.—Gen. Cameron and Thos. A. Scott have just returned from a visit to the Camp near Bull's Run. They left Washington yesterday morning in a private carriage, in which they rode to Alexandria—thence to a point near Fairfax Court-house by rail. They remained all night at the house of a widow lady, who was unaware of the name or character of her guests. The hostess was a strong Secessionist, and declared with great earnestness that if any man dared raise a Union flag over her house she would shoot him down on the spot. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, was a guest at the same place, and remained with the lady all night. The conversation became somewhat personal, greatly to the amusement of General Cameron, who did not stand very high in her estimation. This morning the distinguished party went to Fairfax Court House, and from thence to General McDowell's Head-quarters.

The National lines extend fully five miles. The pickets of the National and secession camps are close to each other, and various rebel camp noises can be, with great distinctness, heard in our lines.

GEN. JOHNSTON AT BULL'S RUN.

On the 19th, Gen. Johnston reinforced the rebels at Bull's Run, and their number is variously estimated at 20,000 to 30,000. When they arrived, loud cheering was heard in the rebel camp, and our troops responded derisively.

Gen. Cameron reviewed the troops at Federal Camp, and was received with great enthusiasm.

LOSSES AT BULL'S RUN.

In the engagement at Bull's Run we lost fifteen killed, had twenty wounded, and are short ten missing. The Secession soldiery acted most brutally towards our wounded men, running bayonets through them, and in several instances mauling their faces with the butt ends of their muskets.

REBEL PRISONERS.

There are thirteen secession soldiers in our guard-house at McDowell's Camp. While Hon. J. M. Hinkle was talking to them, one, a huge six-footer, said, "Well, all, I can say is, that I will gladly whip any two of you for a chance for my freedom," to which a member of the Maine Regiment replied, "Oh, let him out,—do give me a chance at him!" Of course this was stopped by the officer in charge.

GEN. PATTERSON SUPERSEDED.

Great excitement was caused in camp, by the announcement that Gen. Banks had superseded Gen. Patterson, and that Gen. Dix is to take Banks' department at Baltimore.

THE ONWARD MOVEMENT.

The National forces move onwards to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at six o'clock, and it is the general impression that a battle will be given to-morrow. Every hack in the city has been chartered by civilians, who are desirous of spending Sunday in camp, but who are not aware of the coming fight.

DESERTERS.

Two deserters from the National troops were arrested, this morning, at the Bull's Run camp. Their heads were shaven close, and the company drums beat for their ears the Rogue's March, while they were ousted from the ranks.

ANOTHER CONTRABAND QUESTION.

The Navy Department was to-day in receipt of a dispatch from Com. Stringham, stating that nine slaves were picked up on Wednesday near the mouth of the Rappahannock, by a Government vessel. They made their escape from shore in a row-boat. According to their account, which is doubtless true, the negroes in Essex and Middlesex counties are being armed. The only Union man in the former county who has dared to express his sentiments, was murdered a few days ago. Com. Stringham, in view of this new attitude in which the "contraband" is placed, has written to the Department for instructions as to the disposal of the article now in his possession.

COOKING FOR THE TROOPS.

Mr. Jas. M. Sanderson has been engaged the past week in supervising the culinary arrangements of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State volunteers, Col. Murphy, and has succeeded in reducing the average on the sick list from twenty-five cases daily to two. His last effort was in regaling Gov. Morgan with soldiers' rations cooked in a camp kettle over a camp fire. His Excellency pronounces it a great success.

I shall leave for the anticipated battle-field early in the morning, and hope to send good news.

Howard.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Saturday, July 20.

Mr. Raymond left Washington this morning at four o'clock, to join the Army at Centreville. I have as yet no advices from him. From a gentleman who left the head-quarters of Gen. McDowell, at four o'clock, I hear that no movements in advance had been made since the advance fell back upon the main body in the rear of Centreville. The meantime has been occupied in reconnoitering the position of the rebels, and ascertaining the condition of the country. If an advance is deemed practicable, it will be made in force. Mr. Raymond will, of course, furnish the most reliable accounts of movements.

SATISFACTORY NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Government mails from Europe, received to-day, are most satisfactory. It is understood, from their tenor, that England and France will be governed in their action by the success which shall attend our arms. If there is a prospect of the rebellion being speedily crushed, the rebels will have the cold shoulder; but it is perfectly certain that if there is any hitch, or delay, these Governments will be sure to give such aid and comfort to the rebellion as will serve their purpose to open the blockade. It is not known at the Department that any such demand as is mentioned in the Times will be made by France and England, but it is certain that no such demand will be for one moment entertained. It will be promptly refused, even though it involve us in a war with those Powers.

RATHER LATE.

The *Tribune*, I see, demands the recall of Spencer, Consul at Paris. Mr. Spencer was dismissed more than six weeks ago, as I published at the time.

GONE HOME

The Pennsylvania Fifth Volunteers returned home to-day, their term of service having expired.

MORE TOOPS.

The Sixth Maine reached Washington last night, and the Tammany Regiment this morning.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following papers have been designated to publish the session laws: *Hawkeye*, Burlington, and *Intelligencer*, St. Charles, Iowa; *Democrat*, St. Louis, and *Republican*, St. Josephs, Missouri; *Patriot*, Baltimore, and *Examiner*, Frederick, Md.; *Journal*, Albany, and *Independent*, New-York, for New-York.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Denniston, was to-day unanimously confirmed as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. Leo.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, July 15.

Fifteen Secessionists were captured at Bull's Run on Thursday and brought to this city to-day under a strong guard. One was a South Carolina Sergeant, the others Alabamians. General Mansfield sent them to the old Capitol building, which has been fitted up as a prison. The prisoners are rough-looking, and were objects of much interest as they marched through the streets. Up to 1 o'clock nothing of peculiar interest had been received from the seat of war.

Gen. McDowell was concentrating his forces and reconnoitering. Reinforcements were sent over to him to-day. The indications are that McDowell is acting with deliberation and caution, previous to a renewal of the conflict.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CENTREVILLE.

Centreville, Saturday, July 20—1 P. M.

The affair at Bull's Run, which has been magnified into a terrible battle, has not resulted so disastrously as was, in some quarters, represented.

A list of the killed and wounded cannot be accurately ascertained as yet. The inmates of the hospital at Centreville are increased by those who suffered from exhaustion, and not by wounds. This fact gives rise to exaggerated stories as to a larger number wounded.

A flag of truce, which was sent by McDowell to the enemy's lines, in order to recover our dead and wounded, was refused admission by them, for the reason, possibly, that they wished to conceal the position of their batteries.

It may be well to state that Gen. McDowell, at the commencement of the action, was at Sangster's Station, on a visit to Heintzelman's command, and, while on his way to Centreville, was informed of the battle, and immediately proceeded to the scene, but did not arrive there until the firing had ceased.

The movement toward Manassas from Centreville was unauthorized, the order of march to Tyler's division being limited to the latter point, in order to await the flank movement of Col. Heintzelman's division, which was at that time at Songster's Point, on the line of the Manassas Railroad.

Gen. Tyler having ascertained that masked batteries were in the vicinity, he ordered a reconnoissance on his own responsibility. The result of this reconnoissance was the knowledge of the battery, which, although acquired by loss of life, will probably be an adequate compensation. Besides, a large body of our troops have been tried, and by no means found wanting. The order for retiring was given in consequence of the National battery exhausting its shot and canister, and the exhaustion of the cavalry, which, under the command of Capt. Brockett, performed the most efficient service in the action. The gallant Captain was at all times in advance of his command, his men following him with as fierce and determined a spirit; but the want of water for his horses—a difficulty which it is feared will be encountered all along from Centreville to Manassas—prevented him from continuing his efforts to unmask the enemy. It is regretted by some military authorities that the infantry was not called into more active service during the engagement, the best part of the fight devolving on the artillery and cavalry.

The entire portion of Col. Heintzleman's command, which it is understood, was to flank the enemy on the South of Manassas at Braitsville, has been removed to the vicinity of Centerville, and that portion of the country is now crowded with our troops. The publication of more definite information regarding their strength and numbers would be injurious to the service.

Last night was passed quickly, with the exception of a few instances of picket firing. The changes in the positions of troops has led many to suppose an advance was intended immediately, but it rather indicated a preparatory and defensive arrangement.

The reports that the enemy's batteries were assaulted, last night, are entirely without foundation, but it is supposed that breastworks will be erected, to-night, on the hill, within range of the masked batteries. This, however, is mere conjecture, and it is probable that Gen. McDowell is still awaiting instructions from Washington.

A deserter from the rebels, who arrived here this morning, states that our fire created great havoc among their troops, and but for the fact that they were rallied continually by Gen. Lee, they would have retired.

It is understood here that heavy guns have been brought from Manassas to the scene of action by the rebels.

There is some good reason to suppose, from the large numbe of baggage wagons on the road leading from Strasburg to Manassas Junction, as observed through good glasses, and a reconnoissance made by Lieut. Tompkins, that Gen. Johnston has succeeded in making his retreat good to Manassas Junction. Such is the opinion in military circles. Although this has largely increased the Confederate forces at Manassas Junction, it does not in the least deter, but only changes our military operations in that direction, as it hems in the main forces of the enemy between the advances of Gen. McDowell's and Gen. Patterson's command.

Secretary Cameron to-day, in company with Col. Scott, of the Militar Railway, paid a visit to Centreville and reviewed several brigades. He returned to Washington this evening.

At the hour of writing, Griffith's battery is moving up the Manassas road, probably to take position on the hill.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Centreville, Saturday, July 20—6 P. M.

The whole division has just commenced to advance, leaving Bull's Creek fortification to the left. Their destination is supposed to be the Manassas Gap Railroad, cutting off all communication and supplies from Johnston's division.

Nothing else has transpired.

THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

A Reconnoissance in Force---The Troops Engaged and How they Behaved---The Results---Turning the Enemy's Position---Undoubted Success of the Movement.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Centreville, Va., Thursday evening, July 18, 1861.

This has been an eventful day for the Army of Advance, and the result will unquestionably be represented as a great victory on the part of the rebels. In a word, the affair was a reconnoissance in force of a wood at Bull's Run, whose contents were unknown. It proved to be a masked battery, behind which some 5,000 of the rebels had intrenched themselves, and our five regiments, which were sent against it, were repulsed with considerable loss—a loss, the extent of which I cannot state with any accuracy, but which probably amounted to not far from in 150 killed and wounded. On our side, Sherman's battery, under Capt. Ayres, was the only one engaged. It behaved with great gallantry, but the extent of damage inflicted cannot be known, as it fired constantly into dense woods. Our forces were all withdrawn to the rear, the most of them as far back as Centreville, four miles from Bull's Run, which is itself about the same distance from Manassas Junction. The attack will unquestionably be renewed in the morning, not only upon this masked battery but upon the entire rebel force at Manassas—with what result I shall probably be able to tell you to-morrow.

So much for the general result,—now for the details of the affair, so far as they came under my personal observation.

I left Fairfax Court-house at a later hour than I intended, and reached Centreville at about 11 o'clock. The rebels here had thrown up intrenchments on a high hill, overlooking the road as it debouches from a fine wood, and a large open field, admirably fitted for defence. They had abandoned them, however,—and this confirmed the general impression that they did not mean to fight. The troops which had been brought forward,—comprising only a portion of Gen. Tyler's brigade, were here halted for rest, and remained three or four hours. My carriage had become entangled in the baggage-train, and was some two miles in the rear. I began the tour of Centreville in search of food, as I had had no breakfast, and was nearly famished. While swallowing a cup of very poor coffee, which I persuaded the servants of a deserted mansion to sell me, I heard the sound of cannon in the direction of Manassas. I immediately pushed forward on foot, under a blazing sun, and after a brisk walk of three miles—during which the only refreshment I could procure was a little vinegar and water—I came to a wood through which the road leads over a high rise of ground, with an oatfield on the right, and on the left a meadow, in which is placed a small house, with an adjoining shed. In the oatfield, on the right, were stationed two of the Parrot guns, under Lieut. Benjamin. As you pass the crest of the hill, your eye falls upon a gentle slope of meadow on the left of the road—bordered on the lower side by a thick growth of low trees, and rising, after passing a ravine, to high ground on the other side. At the right of the wood was an open plain—with a house and barn some fifteen or twenty rods from the wood. As I approached the first hill, I saw Sherman's battery drawn up on the left, behind the crest, and the First Massachusetts Regiment, in line of battle, some twenty paces behind, in a hollow, to be out of reach of the rebel batteries.

At about 1 o'clock, as the head of our column rose over the crest of the hill, it was saluted by a shot from the rebel battery quite across the ravine,—which fired eight or ten rounds from two guns, and was briskly answered by Capt. Ayres. After about ten minutes, their firing ceased, and it was supposed that the rebels had retreated. They had fired no rifled cannon, and it was believed they had none.

Skirmishers were at once thrown out from the whole brigade, which was commanded by Col. Richardson, and consisted of five regiments, into the woods on the left,—while the First Massachusetts was drawn up in line of battle immediately in front of the woods, and the Twelfth New-York, Col. Walworth, just at their right. The Second and Third Michigan Regiments were sent to the extreme right, and marched in a right line from the road, towards the wood, and drew up in line of battle. The skirmishers pushed into the wood and were permitted to penetrate to some distance without being fired on. Soon a few scattering shots were fired at them,—and then the First Massachusetts Regiment and the Twelfth New-York were pushed in together. I had gone into the field bordering the wood, about one-third of the way to the wood, and watched them enter. They had been gone perhaps five or ten minutes when a full, round volley was fired directly in their faces from a breastwork in the ravine, behind which the whole rebel force had been drawn up. They could not see their assailants,—they scarcely fired a single shot at them, but were shattered by the deadly fire thus suddenly opened upon them. At intervals of perhaps a minute this volley was repeated five or six times—the rebels accompanying each fire with tremendous shouts. Two howitzers, belonging to Sherman's battery, were sent past me through the field into the wood, and opened fire, which was returned by the same vollies. After a few minutes a rebel battery of cannon, planted upon a small cleared space in the wood, which I could see very distinctly with my glass, opened fire, first upon the howitzers in their vicinity. But after two or three shots they sent half-a-dozen balls into the field where I stood, and over my head into the group of officers and soldiers gathered about the house to watch the firing. One shot struck some 20 feet from me,—another went through the shanty adjoining the house, and a shell exploded in the field some 20 rods from where I stood, without doing any damage.

At 2½ o'clock a company of cavalry, Texas Rangers, belonging to the regular force, had crossed the field and taken possession, the men dismounting, armed with carbines, immediately in front of the wood. While stationed on the hill during the first firing, one of the rebel shots had fallen in their midst and severely wounded one of them who had been carried back into the wood. After the firing from cannon and musketry which I have mentioned had been continued some twenty minutes,—many of the musket shots reaching the point where I stood,—I saw the Twelfth New-York Regiment rush pell-mell out of the wood, followed by the Massachusetts men, marching in good order. Their appearance was the signal for a general retreat of the forces in that neighborhood. The regular cavalry wheeled and ran their horses up the hill at the top of their speed—putting those of us who were on the hill side in greater peril of life and limb than we had been before during the day. Two companies of the New-York Twelfth kept their ground well and came off in good order. The rest made good time in leaving a position which it could not be expected for a moment that they could hold. The Michigan regiments, on the right, kept their position for a time, but soon drew off with the rest.

It was clear that the rebels were intrenched in great force in the wood, and that they had a powerful battery there, some of the guns being clearly rifled cannon from the noise the balls made as they passed over our heads. Clouds of dust, coming towards the front from the hills in the rear, indicated that they were bringing up reinforcements. The withdrawal of our troops was in pursuance of a purpose to change the plan of attack. Orders were sent back for reinforcements. Sherman's whole battery was ordered into the garden on the left of the road, just in front of the house; two guns were planted in the oatfield on the opposite side, and at 3½ o'clock, a shot from the rebels flying over my head, followed by two from the Parrott guns in the oatfield rushing in the opposite direction, satisfied me that the safest place during an engagement was not between two hostile batteries. We fell back, therefore, behind the crest of the hill. The firing on both sides grew very brisk, and the shot from the rebels nearly all passed overhead, crashing among the trees of the wood beyond, and wounding several of the great number of persons, troops and others, who had collected there for shelter. Just then the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment came up through the wood—the ears of its men being constantly saluted by these whistling balls—and was ordered to form in the field behind the house. It was soon followed by the Seventy-ninth, who did not, however, go out of the wood. The firing which had commenced at 3½ o'clock ceased on both sides at five minutes before four, and our entire force was ordered to withdraw on Centreville.

This is the whole of it,—and I have no time to add comments, as this hasty letter must be sent at once by a special messenger, who may reach Washington in time for the 4½ o'clock mail to-morrow morning. Gen. McDowell, who had been to visit the other column, came up just as the engagement was over. I believe he says the existence of this battery was well known, and that the men ought not to have been sent against it. Gen. Tyler, formerly of the U. S. Army, is an officer of merit and experience. He displayed great coolness throughout the whole affair. I met a son of Gen. Leavenworth coming off the field, a lad of 17, who had staid in the wood to bathe his feet, after the Twelfth, to which he belonged, was driven out, and who says he was surprised to find he was not half as much scared as he had expected to be. While on the side-hill, being half famished with thirst, I asked a swallow from the canteen of a portly gentleman who was passing. He gave it to me, and I found it was Hon. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois. There were half-a-dozen private gentlemen present as spectators.

The criticism which will be made on this mishap will be that men should not have been thus thrust upon a masked battery—that it is a repetition of the old Big Bethel and Vienna affairs. Gen. Tyler, however, says that it was only a reconnoissance in force—that the object he had in view was to determine what force and batteries the enemy had at that point—and that he now understands this perfectly. Undoubtedly, this is so; the only question is, whether the knowledge was not purchased at too dear a cost. Upon one thing you may rely. This misfortune will not delay the attack on Manassas. On the contrary, it will hasten it. But I think that, instead of leading troops directly against batteries, whether masked or not, Gen. McDowell will *turn their entire position.* The movement of troops, to-night, indicates a purpose to throw the troops upon the north side of the intrenched camp, from this point, while other columns will approach it from other directions. The result will vindicate the movement.

H. J. R.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COMMAND.

NO MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE.

Charlestown, Va., Saturday, July 20.

In consequence of complaints from numerous commanders, that their men were without shoes, clothing, &c., and could not be now supplied, as the time for which they had been sworn in was nearly expired, Gen. Patterson visited the different brigades, and plead earnestly with the men to stand by him, for the love of their country and the honor of our flag, for a few days longer, but failed to gain support.

The good behavior of the soldiers is having an excellent effect upon the townspeople; many of the families were prepared to leave, on the arrival of our Army, but now are going to remain, feeling that their property and persons are secure.

Three members of the New-York Ninth Regiment yesterday arrested Lieut. Harlett, of the Confederate Cavalry force, while secreted in a house here. This officer is said to have commanded the troops that fired from Harper's Ferry upon Col. Stone's Brigade, when passing opposite that point.

The jail where John Brown was imprisoned, and the scene of his execution, are constantly visited by our volunteers.

Capt. McMullen's Rangers have found numerous secreted arms.

Maj. Joseph Knipe, of Gen. Williams' Staff has recruited a new Rifle Regiment for the war, from those about to disband. He will assume command.

Col. Wallace, of the Indiana Zouaves, has a new regiment ready for him at Indianapolis, to be armed with sabre bayonets and Enfield rifles.

Col. Clark, of the New-York Nineteenth (Cayuga Regiment,) is under arrest upon charges made by his officers. He will be court-martialed soon.

A mail bag belonging to our Army, and filled with matter, has been found here. Indications show it to have been stolen while on the way to Martinsburgh a week since.

Maj. Ledlie, of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, this morning at one o'clock, was fired on, when making the grand rounds, by a Secessionist, named Welch. The latter was arrested, and his arms taken away from him. Welch says in excuse, that he did not see Ledlie, but hearing a noise, thought foxes were robbing his roosts.

The Indiana Eleventh Regiment, Col. Wallace, marched to head-quarters, to-day, and informed Gen. Patterson of their willingness to serve ten days extra.

The Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left this morning for Harrisburgh, *viâ* the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Sandy Hook.

The railroad bridge across the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, will soon be rebuilt.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO ARKANSAS.

Kansas City, Mo., Friday, July 19.

The Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 13th furnishes the following items:

Gen. Lyon, who is marching south towards Springfield, has about 6,000 men, including Major Sturgis' command. He has also twenty-four pieces of field artillery, of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full train of baggage-wagons.

McCullough and Jackson have retreated across the Arkansas line, for the purpose of drilling their troops. Their available force is estimated at 17,500, including the Texan Rangers and a Mississippi Regiment. Gen. Lyon's strength will be between 10,000 and 12,000.

The Jayhawkers, under Jennison, have been stationed on the State line, below this place, some days. Jennison will maintain a force of 200 or 300 men in that region until the United States troops arrive.

A train which passed through this place about a month since, with the families and property of the United States soldiers from the Indian country, was intercepted and searched by him a few days since, and a quantity of ammunition, wagons, &c., taken possession of. Jennison gave his receipt for the articles seized, to be held subject to the order of the United States Government. The owner of the property stated in this place, on the way up, that half of the profits of the trip should be used to purchase arms for the Southern Confederacy. He was not with the train on its return.

MESSENGER FROM JACKSON CAPTURED.

Jefferson City, Mo., Thursday, July 18.

A sergeant belonging to Capt. Cook's company of Home Guards arrived at Syracuse this evening. He reports that Capt. Cook had captured eight Secessionists, among them a messenger from Jackson, bringing letters to different persons. In one of these letters Jackson begs for more men, and admits having lost 500 killed in the battle of Carthage.

Col. Boernstein has ordered another expedition into Callaway County, to open the road to Fulton, where Col. McNeil's command is posted.

LATEST FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

Jefferson City, Saturday, July 20.

A messenger from Col. McNeil, at Fulton, arrived this morning, having left there at noon yesterday. He reports everything quiet there, and that the wounded are doing well. Col. Hammer is 7 miles beyond there.

Lieut.-Col. Brown, who arrived yesterday, will take command here. Col. Boernstein will leave for St. Louis with his command, Monday. Several companies of Home Guards are stationed at the Fair-grounds. The city is quiet.

POSITION OF JACKSON AND McCULLOCH, FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Friday, July 19.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the *Republican* says that it is probable that Col. Canby will soon send a force to recapture Fort Bliss, Texas, where there is a large amount of army stores belonging to the National Government.

Dr. Porter, from Springfield on the evening of the 16th inst., arrived here to-night. He reports that Gov. Jackson and Ben McCulloch's forces are at Camp Walker, ten miles south of the Missouri line, and at Yellowville, Ark. Their pickets extended as far as Neosho, 30 miles north of Camp Walker.

Gen. Pope left to-day for St. Charles, where he establishes his head-quarters. His command in North Missouri will be 7,000 strong, and so posted that Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington, and all the principal points in the Northern part of the State will be within easy striking distance. The National troops and the Home Guards at Jefferson City will encamp outside of the city limits during the session of the State Convention.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

AN UNFORTUNATE PRIVATE SCOUT.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 19, *viâ* Baltimore, July 20.

At midnight, a party consisting of Capt. Holliday, Capt. Edward W. Jenkins, Lieut. Johnson and private Small, of the Naval Brigade, T. Ed. Rawlings, Major of the Kentucky Light Cavalry, and R. W. Shurtleff, of the New-York *Illustrated News*, left Hampton, without permission, on a scout. They were poorly armed, and but one mounted. At 4½ this morning, the party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond Newmarket Bridge, by twenty dismounted horsemen. Rawlings was instantly killed by a bullet through his head. Johnson and Shurtleff were also seen to fall, and they must have been carried off as prisoners. The others escaped.

Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawlings. Major Rawlings arrived here yesterday morning, and happened to be in citizen's dress. He was formerly connected with an illustrated paper in New-York.

Mr. Shurtleff came out as aid to Col. Bartlett.

At least two of the rebels were shot. It is to be hoped that this will put an end to irresponsible scouting.

The *Minnesota* has steam up, but her destination is not known.

The *Monticello* yesterday fired into a body of Confederates, a short distance above Newport's News.

The Confederates fired some heavy guns, last evening, from the Pig Point battery.

The *Quaker City* last night picked up a man in a sail boat from Norfolk. He reports only what was well known before, namely, the raising of the United States ships-of-war in Norfolk harbor, and the rifling of cannon at the Navy-yard.

There are not 10,000 troops in Norfolk and vicinity. He says that the Confederates feel sure of success, and they are determined to fight to the last extremity.

Jefferson Davis is in Richmond. There was much depression on account of the rebel defeat in Western Virginia.

INDICTMENT AGAINST MARSHAL KANE.

Baltimore, Saturday, July 20.

The indictment against Marshal Kane contains seven counts and charges, briefly:

First—That said Kane, owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, wickedly devised and disturbed the peace, and incited to war, insurrection, and rebellion, against said United States, on the 19th of April, 1861, and unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass said insurrection with a great multitude of persons, to the number of five hundred and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, with guns, pistols, dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, against the peace, Government and dignity of the United States of America.

Second—That said Kane assisted by all the means in his power, the aforesaid evil-disposed persons to rebel, and with said persons traitorously assembled on the 19th of April, and did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States.

Third—That said Kane, as such false traitor afore-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NO FORWARD MOVEMENT AT PRESENT—CONDITION OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY—DEPARTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS MEN—SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

I returned to my post early yesterday morning. The health of our troops continues good. Gen. BUTLER is still waiting to be effectively reinforced with cavalry and artillery, before making any forward movement. Lieut. BUTLER, of the staff, has obtained a number of horses. The quality of those thus far seen in Washington and vicinity is superior. It is to be hoped that the same kind will be supplied to Eastern Virginia. Your true Virginia soldier may be said to be born on horseback. He clings as naturally to the saddle as the saddle does to the horse. When well-armed and mounted, and familiar with the by-ways of his country, he is one of the best soldiers for the defence of his home that can be found in the world. Those who imagine that the flower of the Virginia cavalry will be driven off from their native soil like chaff, will find themselves very much mistaken.

As soon as possible after reporting at head-quarters, I made a tour of a portion of the camps in the vicinity of the Fortress. It was my good fortune to be much facilitated in doing this by Surgeon-General CUYLER, who invited me to take a seat in one of the hospital ambulances—an admirable vehicle, strongly made, softly cushioned, well set on the springs, and covered with water-proof duck. Taking along four large bags of magazines and papers furnished me from the General Post-office at Washington, for distribution at the camp hospitals, and among the rank and file, I started off for Hampton and parts adjacent. The dust was laid by recent rains, a morning sea-breeze blew fresh up Hampton Roads, and the foliage of the country looked its deepest green. The fields of wheat, and oats, and corn do not promise well. What a contrast does the farming of this part of Virginia present to that of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, through which I have just passed! What a mournful commentary do these deserted fields proclaim, trumpet-tongued, on the folly and madness of secession! The farmer of this section could not have been remarkable for thrift and skill before the war. His fields, and fences, and barns do not speak much in praise of the agricultural management of the regions round about Old Point. Neglect of manuring and lack of industry,—all summed up in that single word, Slavery—are so painfully evident, that the hardy free laborer feels sad at heart as he journeys along. Such a State, such a climate, such a soil, such a sea-coast, to be cursed with the incubus of unrequited toil! I love Virginia. I would rather live in this State than in any other, save one, in the Union. Her mountains filled with ores, and coals to forge them; her valleys enriched with the alluvial deposits of ages; her rivers and bays unsurpassed in all the waters of the earth; her atmosphere, with all its drawbacks, breathing fruitage like the garden of Hesperides—noble, grand, glorious Old Dominion! what is there to hinder her from becoming the first State in America? Nothing, but her own misguided policy in plunging into the bloody vortex of civil war. Let her spring up from that fearful chasm of treason and fanaticism; let her pluck from her generous bosom the traitorous vipers that would suck away the very life-blood from her veins; let her become once more a true Union State, the pattern of loyalty, the living exponent of the spirit of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE; and Virginia will not only be herself again, but more than herself by a thousand fold. Every patriot heart in the land cries out—So mote it be!

There was some excitement at the Fortress and through the Point yesterday, consequent on the return home of the Massachusetts Fourth Regiment. One of the companies, the Whitman Rifles, of Boston, Capt. CLARK, one of the best in the field anywhere, remains for the war, with several of the Third Massachusetts, probably to be reorganized under Col. WARDROP, a competent and efficient officer. Eight companies in all of the three years Massachusetts men will remain at Fortress Monroe. As the hour for the withdrawal of the Fourth arrived, the parade ground of the Fortress presented a somewhat animated spectacle. The men were formed in marching order, the regimental colors were advanced to the front, and before the word to march was given, Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. BUTLER, rode on the ground. The General was laboring under a serious attack of illness, but he could not permit his fellow-citizens and neighbors to depart for his and their home without addressing them. He said:

"MR. COMMANDER, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS: I am suffering at this moment from sickness, but I cannot lose the opportunity of saying a few words to you on the eve of your return to the State from which you came. You marched to the seat of war with scarcely a moment's notice. You were minute men in fact, though not such by name. I never shall forget the thrill of pride and joy I felt as I saw you marching so promptly for the defence of our common country. It is now with a shade of sadness upon me that I behold you about to return. But you have a right to do so—a right both moral and legal. You came from your homes at a very short notice, leaving your families and friends under circumstances well calculated to put your patriotism to a severe test. No man among you, no man anywhere has a right to complain that you now return. I wish you all a safe arrival, and a happy welcome in the bosoms of your families.

There is one subject to which allusion has been made, where I desire to correct misapprehension. I allude to the exchange of arms. It should be remembered that there is an important public reason, having direct reference to the public safety, for this exchange. The arms you take away with you are designed to be carried among friends. These you leave behind are to be used among enemies. The former are suitable for drilling at home. The latter are indispensable for battle. I am aware of the affection every true soldier has for his piece; but as a patriot he must yield to the necessity which in this case requires him to part with it for the good of the country.

You came to the field among the very first of all our soldiers. You have all endured privations, and some of you were baptized in blood at Bethel, standing with courage before the continuous fire of the enemy. You have toiled in the building of earthworks in the face of an advancing foe, a kind of duty well calculated to prove the bravery of the soldier. In marching forward you have quartered in the oldest town, with a single exception, on the American soil. Some of you have attended Divine service in the most ancient Protestant church in our country. You have aided to fortify Newport's News, in a way to reflect credit upon you. On your return home, therefore, you will be entitled to hear the plaudit of your fellow-citizens—'Well done, good and faithful servants.'

In bidding you adieu to-day, I anticipate that many of you will soon return to see the war through, with a firm determination that, so far as you can protect it, the Union shall suffer no detriment. I hope thus to see you again in a few days. And I pledge you that on your return you shall be supplied with your favorite rifles—the arms you are so well prepared and so willing to use in your country's cause. Let me part from you with the old salutation—'Good bye; God bless you!' I hope for you all success in every department of life. Farewell, then, Mr. Commander, officers, and fellow-soldiers of Massachusetts."

The regiment immediately marched to the tugs that were to take them on board the *Spaulding*, for Boston. At the wharf Col. DIMMICK, the commandant of Fortress Monroe, who has had the Massachusetts troops under his immediate charge, was called out and cheered by the officers and men. He sat on his familiar little pony and kindly thanked all present for the courtesy thus extended to him. He said he had a favorable impression made on him by the volunteers from Massachusetts. They had proved themselves worthy of their position, and he had often remarked, that if he were called upon to command volunteers in battle, he should be pleased to have them as good as those from that State. He wished them all prosperity and happiness.

Cheers were given for the officers of the regular Army and the Fortress Band which latter were responded to by "Yankee Doodle." In a short time the steamer was under way and out of sight.

During the evening of Wednesday we had an exhibition in the parade ground, inside the Fortress, of Prof. GRANT'S calcium light. It was begun at about eight o'clock, and continued without intermission until nearly nine, giving the highest satisfaction to all who witnessed it. Col. DE RUSSEY, Col. DIMMICK, United States Army, and other officers, were present, by previous arrangement, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the experiment. Col. DE RUSSEY intimated it was so satisfactory it would probably be repeated at an early period. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of a full moon, the light was so vivid that it reflected objects in the shade of the trees and buildings on the opposite side of the parade—a distance of two thousand yards. But for the intervening ramparts it would have been thrown a much greater distance. The power of the radiance cast shadows on the tents from the passing men, and clearly showed how well the breastworks, forces, ships and other features of an enemy could be discerned, even from under cover, at a great distance, without exposing the light itself to an attack. By the judicious use of a mirror, the operator can be protected with the light on the ground, behind strong walls or bulwarks.

It is safe to say that for all purposes of war strategy there is no invention superior to the calcium light of Professor GRANT.

There was a rumor of an engagement at and near Hampton last night, but it was incorrect.

The *Monticello* fired well near Newport's News, scattering a secession group.

NEPTUNE.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST REG'T, N. Y. V.
FORT RUNYON, Arlington, Va.,
Friday, July 18, 1861.

The Twenty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, last Sabbath evening, struck their tents at Camp Kalorama, Washington, where they have been in camp nearly five weeks, and marched across the Long Bridge, and are now stationed in Fort Runyon. The four New-Jersey Regiments have been stationed in and near the fort, and have guarded until now the bridge. The Twenty-first now guards the bridge and fort.

With a few exceptions the various regiments on both sides of the Potomac, on Tuesday afternoon, struck their tents and took up the line of march for Fairfax Court-house, where they expected to encamp at night. The various roads leading thereto from the river were, in consequence, greatly enlivened during the entire day. First came the New-York Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments and New-Hampshire Second; then the First and Second Rhode Island Regiments. The Second Rhode Island was commanded by Gen. BURNSIDE, who marched at the head of his column on foot—and then followed eight companies of regular infantry and three of cavalry.

The scene from Arlington Heights was sublimely grand. Looking towards Washington, regiment after regiment was seen coming along the road and across the long bridge, their arms gleaming in the sun while the cheers after cheers given and returned, the martial music and sharp, clear orders of officers, made a combination of sounds very pleasant to the ear. At about 6 o'clock in the afternoon the De Kalb Regiment, and the last, passed the fort, and were greeted with loud cheers by the Twenty first. They were accompanied by *vivandieres*, and followed by a long wagon-train with their camp equipage, baggage, &c. Behind these stretching out into dim perspective came a long wagon train with camp stores. As a large number of empty wagons were in waiting between the Arlington House and the river, they followed, I presume, with camp equipage and stores during the night.

Nothing could equal the enthusiasm and elasticity of spirit of the troops ordered to march. Their jokes with brother soldiers; their *naivete* and *abandon* were infectiously joyous. As they passed the fort they would say to us, "Cheer up, boys, it will be your turn next." "We will have old JEFF. by the time you catch up with us," and so on.

Yesterday, our camp was full of rumors of a battle at Fairfax Court-house. Last night, one Lieutenant and three privates, who were wounded yesterday at Fairfax Court-house, passed over the Bridge on their way to the Hospital. They brought in the news of the occupation of Fairfax Court-house by the National troops under Gen. McDOWELL. They were only slightly wounded. Their names I could not learn.

Our regiment are all well. Yesterday, we received orders to have two days' rations cooked constantly on hand. We are all impatient to move forward without delay.

Yours, VOLUNTEER.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT'S NEWS,
VIRGINIA, Sunday, July 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A most singular coincidence (or rather phenomenon) occurred in our camp to-day. While Rev. P. FRANKLIN JONES, the Chaplain of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, was delivering his discourse, and just as he was uttering the words, "are not the spirits of the patriotic dead now hovering over us? Do I not hear the breathings of their patriotism and devotion to the Union? Yes, yes! LAWRENCE, as if to stimulate you in another struggle, cries out from his immortal abode, 'Don't give up the ship!' PATRICK HENRY, as if to intensify your love of liberty, is saying, 'Give me liberty or give me death!' ADAMS, as if to inspire your revolution, is making the air vocal, 'Survive or perish, I am for the Declaration!'" a large American eagle came sailing from over the tops of the trees of the adjacent woods, and as he came directly over the Chaplain's head, he paused a moment, then circling around a few times, took his departure. This attracted the attention of the whole regiment, and the effect was perfectly electrifying.

WALTER SCOTT, Adjt.,
First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

HAVELOCKS FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The officers and men of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. VON STEINWEHR, hereby express their thanks for the receipt of some havelocks. Fifty of these, beautifully finished, the gift of Mrs. HENRY ROGERS, were received by the officers, and the men have just been furnished with two hundred and fifty, kindly supplied by Miss MARY WOOD, of New-Jersey. The officers would also express their thanks for a complete set of camp and arm stools, sent by Mrs. HENRY B. LIVINGSTON, which, in camp, are a luxury, only to be appreciated by those who have suffered from the want of them.

Yours, &c.,
H. L. ROGERS,
Quartermaster Twenty-ninth Reg't, N. Y. V.
Camp two miles out of Alexandria, July 17, 1861.

ITEMS FROM THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Committee of Inquiry relative to sanitary affairs in our Army, have returned from their tour of inspection in and around Washington, and the sessions of the Commission are now held in this City.

A sorry account is given of McChesney's Zouaves, although they occupy a position immediately under the eye of Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe.

The incompetency and subsequent resignation of their Colonel, (MCCHESNEY,) has had the effect of demoralizing them. Their camp shows great lack of proper police, while the men look squalid and dirty. It is natural their condition should suggest to Gen. BUTLER the necessity for an immediate improvement.

In contrast to this, the camp at Newport's News presents an appearance of general good management, with the exception of the First Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Col. ALLEN. Here the tents and surroundings are filthy and neglected, and the men actually in rags.

Mr. SANDERSON is still busily engaged among the camps contiguous to Washington, where he and his able assistants are laboring assiduously to organize method and care in the cooking departments, thereby removing an essential cause of disease. His instructions are kindly received and profited by.

The Sanitary Commission, it will be observed by the advertisement of its Secretary, has been called upon to systemize and direct the spontaneous benevolence of those engaged in providing clothing for the sick. A dépôt near the seat of war becoming necessary for the reception and distribution of these articles, the Commission have obtained a commodious hall in the Treasury Building, at Washington, for this purpose. Contributions will be sent to them free of expense.

Several thousand hospital garments are at once needed, also such convenient delicacies as currant-jelly, tamarinds, limes, &c. The drinking cup adapted to the use of the prostrated, (being provided with a spout,) will prove a most acceptable contribution. Who will refuse their share, be it ever so small, to the relief of the weary soldier, far from the comforts of home, and the attentions of those who would gladly take all care from his shoulders? The amount of the donations received by the Commission is about ten thousand dollars.

Fifteen thousand documents, containing instructions to Volunteer Surgeons, are in press, and will soon be issued by them; also a small tract to be circulated among the Volunteers, embodying valuable suggestions in regard to the preservation of health.

THE BATTLE AT CARTHAGE, MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. SIEGEL.

The St. Louis papers translate from the German the following official report by Col. SIEGEL of the battle at Carthage, Missouri:

HEAD-QUARTERS COL. SIEGEL'S COMMAND,
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 11, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. Sweeney, Commander Southwest Expedition:

Having arrived with my command in Sarcoxie, 22 miles from Neosho, on Friday, the 28th ult., at 5 o'clock P. M., I learned that a body of troops under Gen. PRICE, numbering from 800 to 900, were encamped near Pool's Prairie, which is about 6 miles south of Neosho. I also learned that JACKSON'S troops under the command of PARSONS had encamped 15 miles north of Lamar, on Thursday, the 28th, and that they had received the first intimation of the United States troops in Springfield being on their march to the west. Concerning RAINS' troops, it was reported to me that they had passed Papinsville on Thursday evening, the 27th, and were one days' march behind JACKSON on the 28th. I at once resolved to march on the body of troops encamped in Pool's Prairie, and then, turning north, to attack JACKSON and RAINS, and open a line of communication with Gen. LYON, who, it was reported, had had a fight on the 28th ult., on the banks of Little Osage River, near Ball's Mills, about 15 miles north of Nevada City.

I will remark, in passing, that I had sent several scouts in the direction of Ball's Mills, but only one of them returned, and he had no reliable news.

Scarcely had our troops left Sarcoxie, on the morning of the 29th, when I received news that the camp in Pool's Prairie had been broken up the same morning, and the troops had fled towards Elk Mills, thirty miles south of Neosho, in the direction of Camp Walker, near Maysville, which place is not far distant from the southwestern extremity of the State. It now became my duty to direct my whole attention to the hostile forces north of me. Supposing that they would try to make their way into Arkansas, I ordered a detachment of two companies, with two field-pieces, under command of Capt. GRONE, to proceed to Cedar Creek and Grand Falls, in order to occupy the road and collect whatever news they could concerning the movements of the enemy.

I furthermore ordered the battalion under Col. SALOMON, just then under march from Mount Vernon, to Sarcoxie, to join the force under my command in Neosho, by forced marches.

As soon as this battalion had arrived, and our troops were sufficiently prepared for the movement, I sent them from Neosho and Grand Falls to Diamond Grove, seven miles south of Carthage, where they arrived about noon, advancing in a northerly direction. I ordered one company, under Capt. HACKMANN, to make a forward movement from Mount Vernon to Sarcoxie. I also ordered Capt. CONRAD, of Company B, Rifle Battalion, Third Regiment, to remain in Neosho, in order to afford protection to Union-loving citizens against the secession hordes, and, if necessary, to retreat to Sarcoxie. Company H, Capt. INDEST, was one of the two companies whom I had sent to Grand Falls. It had not returned when the battle commenced.

On the evening of the 4th of July, our troops, after a march of 20 miles, encamped southeast of Carthage, close by Spring River.

I was by this time pretty certain that JACKSON, with 4,000 men, was about nine miles distant from us, as his scouts were seen in large numbers coming over the grand plateau as far as the country north of Carthage, and conducted their explorations almost under our very eyes.

The troops under my command who participated in the engagement on the 5th of July, were as follows:

Nine companies of the Third Regiment—in all 550 men.

Seven companies of the Fifth Regiment, numbering 400 men.

Two batteries of artillery, each consisting of four field pieces.

With these troops I slowly advanced upon the enemy. Our skirmishers chased before them numerous bands of mounted riflemen, whose object it was to observe our march. Our baggage train followed us, about three miles in the rear.

After having passed Dry Fork Creek, six miles beyond Carthage, and advanced another three miles, we found the enemy drawn up in battle array, on an elevation which rises by gradual ascents from the creek, and is about 1½ miles distant. The front of the enemy consisted of three regiments, deployed into line and stationed with proper intervals of space. The two regiments forming the wings consisted of cavalry. The centre was composed of infantry, cavalry and two field pieces. Several other pieces were posted at the right and left wings. The whole number of troops which thus came to our view may be computed at 2,500, not including a powerful reserve which was kept in the rear.

My rear-guard being already engaged, I sent two cannon, together with two companies of the Third Regiment, for its support. Another cannon and a company of the Third Regiment I ordered to a position behind the creek, so as to afford protection to our baggage and the troops in the rear against the movement of the cavalry. The remainder of our troops I formed in the following manner:

On the left, the Second Battalion of the Third Regiment, under command of Maj. BISCHOFF, in solid column, with four cannon. In the centre, the Fifth Regiment, in two separate Battalions, under Col. SALOMON and Lieut.-Col. WOLFF. On the right, three cannon, under command of Capt. ESSIG, supported by the First Battalion, Third Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. HASSENDEUBEL.

Having made these dispositions, and advanced a few hundred paces, I commanded Maj. BACKHOFF to open fire upon the enemy with all the seven field pieces. The fire was promptly answered. I soon perceived that the two mounted regiments of the rebel army made preparations to circumvent our two wings. They made a flanking movement, and, describing a wide semi circle, caused a large interval of space to be left between them and the centre. I forthwith ordered the whole fire of our artillery to be directed against the right centre of the enemy, which had the effect, in a short time, of considerably weakening the fire of the rebels at this point.

I now formed a chain of skirmishers between our cannon, ordered two of Capt. ESSIG'S pieces from the right to the left wing, and gave my officers and men to understand that it was my intention to gain the height by advancing with my left wing, and taking position on the right flank of the centre of the enemy.

At this critical moment, Capt. WILKINS, commander of one of our two batteries, declared that he could not advance for want of ammunition. No time was to be lost, as part of our troops were already engaged with the hostile cavalry at the extreme right and left, and as it seemed to me of very doubtful expediency to advance with the remainder without due support of artillery. The moral effect which the hostile cavalry made in our rear could not be denied, although the real danger was not great. The threatening loss of our entire baggage was another consideration not to be overlooked. I, therefore, with great reluctance, ordered part of the detachment at Dry Fork Creek back, while Lieut.-Col. HASSENDEUBEL, with the First battalion of the Third Regiment, and a battalion of the Fifth Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. WOLF, followed by four cannon of WILKEN'S battery, proceeded to the baggage train, in order to protect it against the meditated attack.

The enemy slowly followed us to Dry Fork. Capt. ESSIG'S battery had taken position behind the ford, assisted by Capt. STEPHANY'S Company (Fifth Regiment) on the left, and two companies of the Third Regiment (Capts. GOLMER and DENZLER) on the right, while at the same time two companies of the Fifth (Capts. STARK and MEISSNER) stood as a reserve behind the two wings. At this point it was where the aforesaid companies and battery made successful resistance to the entire force of the enemy for two hours, and caused him the heaviest losses. By that time, two rebel flags had been shot out of sight, each act being accompanied by the triumphant shouts of the United States volunteers. In the meantime, the two cavalry regiments had completely surrounded us and formed a line against our rear.

They had posted themselves close by a little creek, called Buck Branch, over which we had to pass. In order to meet them, I abandoned my position at Dry Fork, and ordered two pieces to the right and two pieces to the left of our reserve and baggage, supported by the detachments of Col. SALOMON and Lieut.-Col. WOLFF, in solid column. Lieut.-Col. WOLFF, seconding my movement with his accustomed ability, formed three companies of the first battalion, Third Regiment, into line, and made them take up marching line against the cavalry in front of the baggage. Behind these troops and the baggage, Lieut. SCHRIEKEL, with a portion of the First Battery of Artillery and two companies, took a precautionary position, in view of that part of the enemy coming in the direction of Dry Fork.

After the firing of one round by our whole line, our infantry charged upon the enemy at double quick and routed him completely. His flight was accompanied by the deafening shouts of our little army.

The troops and baggage train now crossed the creek undisturbed, and ascended the heights which command Carthage from the north, this side of Spring River. Here the enemy again took position. His centre slowly advanced upon us, while his cavalry came upon us with great rapidity, in order to circumvent our two wings, and gain the Springfield Road. Deeming it of the utmost importance to keep open my communication with Mount Vernon and Springfield, I ordered Lieut.-Col. WOLFF, with two pieces of artillery, (Lieut. SCHAFFER, of the Second Battery,) to pass through Carthage, and occupy the eastern heights on the Sarcoxie Road. Capt. CRAMER, with two companies, (INDEST and TOISS',) were ordered to follow him, in order to protect the western part of the city against a hostile movement in this direction. Our rear took possession of the city, in order to give the rest of the troops time for rest, as they had marched 22 miles on the 4th, and 18 miles more during the day, exposed to a burning sun, and almost without anything to eat or drink. The enemy in the meantime derived great advantages from his cavalry, being able to cross Spring River at various places, scatter on all sides through the woods, and harass our troops almost unintermittently.

I therefore ordered a retreat towards Sarcoxie, under cover of both artillery and infantry. We first took position on the heights beyond Carthage, and then again at the entrance of the Sarcoxie road into the woods, about two and a-half miles southeast of Carthage. From the latter place our troops advanced unmolested as far as Sarcoxie.

Our whole loss in this engagement amounts to 13 dead and 31 wounded, among whom is Capt. STRODTMON, Company E, Third Regiment, and Lieut. BISHOFF, of Company C, same regiment. The First Battery lost nine horses, the Third Regiment one, (Maj. BISHOFF'S,) and one baggage wagon had to be left behind in Carthage, for want of horses to pull it away.

According to reliable accounts, the loss of the enemy cannot have been less than from 350 to 400 men. One of their field pieces was dismounted, and another exploded.

With the deepest regret, I have to announce to you the surprise and capture, by the rebels, of Capt. CONRAD and his company of ninety-four men, in Neosho. Officers and men were afterwards liberated, after taking an oath that they would not take up arms against the Confederate States.

On the other hand, it affords me intense pleasure to be able to say, in justice to the officers and men under my command, that they fought with the greatest skill and bravery. Although threatened more than once on the flank and in the rear by powerful detachments of cavalry, and attacked in front by an overwhelmingly disproportionate force, they conducted themselves like veterans, and defended one position after another without a man swerving from his place.

I would also specially acknowledge the services of the Fifth Regiment, under its brave commanders and adjutants, with heartfelt gratitude. They proved themselves to be true friends and reliable comrades on the battle-field.

The excellent artillery under Major BACKHOFF, who, like my Adjutants, ALBERT and HEINRICHS, was untiring from morning till night in his efforts to execute and second my commands, also deserves honorable mention.

I am, sir, with great respect, yours,

FRANZ SIEGEL, Commanding Officer.

To the above minute statement of the battle, we annex the following list of killed and wounded of the Fifth Regiment, furnished the *Anzeiger des Westens*, by WILLIAM GERLACH, Sergeant-Major:

Killed—Conrad Gutman, Herman Steinsick, Ludwig Bock, George Barker, Thomas Percey, Frederic Fleischbut, Christian Vehrle.

Wounded—Second Lieut. Jos. Nehrig, (slightly wounded,) Robert Guenthensberge, (shot in the side and wound considered dangerous,) Balthasar Stark, (shot in the leg,) Mathias Schaeffer, (shot in the arm,) Henry Overbeck, (shot in the hand,) Robert Uscher, (contusion at the left breast, already cured.)

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

The following pointed card appears in the paper to which it is addressed:

JEFFERSON CITY, July 15, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Please inform through your valuable paper the captains of steamboats on the Missouri River that no boat will be allowed to pass this post which has not the American National flag hoisted at her masthead. It is just the time now when our glorious National colors should be shown and respected all over the country. Respectfully,

HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Col. Commanding Post.

The *Democrat* of July 17, says: "Col. C. STIFEL arrived in this city from Lexington Monday evening, in company with Capt. NEUSTATTER, for the purpose of getting provisions and ammunitions. Col. STIFEL left last evening on the train of the Pacific Railroad, with 130 men, four pieces of cannon, ammunition, &c. We are informed he captured 200 kegs of powder, 33 muskets, 1 cannon, 2 secession flags, and about $700 worth of machinery for making cannon, one pattern for casting cannon, which he found in a coal-house, and several other contraband articles, mostly blacksmiths' materials. The whole of the above was taken in Lexington and neighborhood, and in each place Col. STIFEL ordered the stars and stripes to be hoisted."

Regarding the movements of Gen. LYON, we have the following in a letter dated at Hoffman's Ferry, on the Osage, July 10:

"The usual routine of marching has been considerably relieved of its monotony since last Sunday, on which afternoon we reached Browning's Ferry, on Grand River, eighty-five miles from Boonville, and the fifth day out from that place, making an average of seventeen miles per day. We commenced crossing the Ferry at 2 P. M., and kept the little ten-by-forty-feet flatboat busy night and day for seventy hours. The Kansas troops and regulars under Major STURGIS joined us on the north side of Grand River, and are hereafter to make an essential part of this expedition. We look for some sharp work from the Kansas volunteers. They remember the treatment they received from Missourians in '56-7, and will be quite likely to strike an extra blow on old accounts.

Maj. STURGIS had been in pursuit of Gen. RAINS, who left Lexington about forty-eight hours before he left Kansas City. At Papinsville, he was within six hours of his object, but RAINS had burned the bridge at that point, cutting off further pursuit. Maj. STURGIS then came to Clinton, intending to cross at the bridge near there, but extremely high water left the bridge a long way from dry land, and it was impossible to cross.

Cols. BROWN, SIEGEL and SALOMON, with their regiments and part of McNEIL'S, all under Gen. SWEENY, were entering Springfield, this morning, and would all arrive there before 3 P. M. McCULLOCH was on the south side with 5,000 to 10,000, and JACKSON on the west with the remainder of his troops.

An attack on Springfield was regarded as probable, but it is believed Gen. SWEENEY can sustain himself until reinforcements reach him.

Our force now here is about 5,000, with ten pieces of artillery. All but 500 troops and five pieces of artillery leave early in the morning to move rapidly forward to the assistance of Gen. SWEENEY. We shall reach him this week, and I think a nice little tea party with coffee and cannon for several, may be entered on the programme for an early day next week."

The *Republican*, of July 18, says:

"We fear that the next news we have from Pettis County will require us to record the shedding of the blood of the best citizens of that county. Up to a very recent period the Secessionists were numerous and very violent in their conduct towards the Union men, comprising in their number the largest slaveholders and most conservative portion of the county. Some time ago, about five hundred of them were enrolled as a Home Guard, under the lead of Capt. MONTGOMERY, and very soon after their organization they captured a large lot of powder belonging to the State, and intended for the use of the Governor in 'taking Missouri out of the Union.' This powder was concealed in a school-house in the edge of Saline County. The Secessionists were greatly irritated by this act, and on the return of Mr. McGOFFIN, who lives about 8 miles from Georgetown, from Gov. JACKSON'S command, active exertions were made for the immediate organization of the Secessionists in the county. MONTGOMERY and a large portion of his Home Guards last week went to Cole Camp, and while there, an express was sent to him urging his immediate return to Georgetown, and to be on his guard against an attack from the Secessionists. He had about three hundred and fifty men with him. The Secessionists filled the woods along the route he was expected to travel. It was MONTGOMERY'S intention to take them by surprise, but he found them ready for him, and skirmishing and firing was kept up all Tuesday night between the parties, but with what loss of life is not known. An express was sent off to Syracuse during the night, by MONTGOMERY, for assistance. The next train will probably bring us the particulars. 'Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind.'"

MOVEMENTS OF MONTGOMERY.

The following letter has been received in Boston from JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Kansas:

DEAR SIR: Your favor, dated June 21, at Washington, is just received. In my last letter to you I informed you that I was on the point of starting into Missouri to aid the Union men. I did so. We marched into Missouri with 180 men. Entering the State early in the morning of the 26th June, we marched to Ball's Mills, (15 miles,) where a company of the enemy was posted. These were attacked and quickly routed, but with the loss of one man wounded and one horse killed. The enemy were strongly posted, and under cover. They were so closely pressed that they had not time to mount—thus leaving quite a number of horses and mules ready saddled, which our footmen gladly appropriated. We took but one prisoner at this place, and cannot learn that any of the enemy were hurt. We had two skirmishes earlier in the day, in which several prisoners, with their horses, were taken, and one noted villain (BILL MARCELBANKS) was killed.

At Ball's Mills we learned from a prisoner and other persons, (Union men,) that we were driving into a force 8,000 strong, under Gen. RAINS, retreating towards Arkansas before the United States forces. The next day a few of our boys, acting with a small force of Union men, attacked a superior number of rebels on Walnut Creek, in Bates County, 11 miles east of this place, killing several men and horses, without sustaining any loss themselves. In another skirmish since, two more of the enemy were killed. Thus far we have sustained no loss, only as before stated. In haste, yours,

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

HOW THE SOLDIERS ARE FED.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Mr. HUGH MAHER has been buying cattle in our market within a few days, on his Government contract, to be slaughtered for army use. If the quality of the beef does not create a mutiny among the soldiers, it will be because they are endowed with the courage of true heroes. The 'scrags' and refuse of the yards, the leanest of lean kine, animals that would rival the stump-tailed steer with which Gov. WISE illustrated the desolation of Virginia, constituted Mr. MAHER'S purchases and shipments. The rebellion will be suppressed long before these animals can be coaxed into anything like decent beef.

We are far from finding fault with Mr. MAHER. His contract requires him to put down the cattle in Harrisburgh, at $3 90 per hundred. He buys them in this market at $2 25@$2 75, paying doubtless, as much as $1 per hundred freight. Shrinkage would inevitably eat up this narrow margin of profit, if the animals were of a quality to admit of shrinkage. Expenses of feed and some kind of care, while *en route*, must also be deducted. How can the contractor live if he buys decent cattle at the market rates?

We will not undertake to explain the whys and wherefores of the Government beef contract. But we insist that the soldiers of the Union are entitled to something better than these packages of bones, these assortments of hair trunks, which are being sent to them. It was once offered in explanation of Mr. MAHER'S low contract that he would realize his profits from the hides and tallow of the animals which he should purchase. These cattle may have hides, but it is certainly a long time since they have experienced any tallow. For further particulars of the purchases on Government account, and the present state of the cattle market, we refer the reader to the careful report of our commercial editor in the appropriate column."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

"We have before us a letter from one of a business firm in this city, written at Beverly on the 16th. The writer has been following the troops, and mentions several items of particular interest in this locality. He was in Rich Mountain after the battle, and saw the wounded and suffering soldiers left there by the rebels.

It was a sickening sight to see the surgeons amputating the limbs of the wounded. They took off the legs of two soldiers while I was there. Some were shot in the legs, some in the thigh, in the back, and some arms were broken and shattered by grape shot. One man, who had just had his right arm cut off near the shoulder, seemed to be in the greatest agony. I saw the prisoners at Beverley, (PEGRAM'S men,) about 700 in number. The most of them were fine-looking fellows. Col. BEATTY took out a detachment and arrested sixty men last night. Among the valuables captured from the rebels is the sum of $17,000 in money. One of the artillerymen had seven shots in him before he left his gun. He finally fell down, rolled towards a stable, and never got up again. Among the prisoners is a company of South Branch Riflemen from Hardy County.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. WM. L. JACKSON, of Parkersburgh, in the rebel army, was killed at Cheat Mountain Pass."

GEN. COX'S DIVISION.

From a Point Pleasant letter, of date 15th, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we quote as follows: "Gen. Cox's division is rapidly pushing up the valley. A portion of the First Kentucky Regiment, under Col. GUTHRIE, has been sent in the direction of Ripley, a small town some distance north of the river; the Second, under Col. WOODRUFF, is making its way up the Guyandotte Creek; while the General, with the remainder of his command, will follow the course of the Kanawha, the three columns centering at Charleston, where it is hoped WISE will make a stand.

The steamer *Silver Lake* has just returned from the vicinity of Red House, about 40 miles up the river, where Gen. COX was encamped last night. She brings intelligence of another Great Bethel affair, though on a smaller scale. It seems that a portion of the First Kentucky Regiment, with the General commanding, was called out shortly after dark last evening, (for what purpose is not stated,) and while in line a gun was accidently discharged, which led to the belief that they were surprised by the enemy. The wings of the line, which seem to have been crescent-shaped, immediately fired upon each other. Two men, whose names I have been unable to ascertain, were instantly killed, both having been shot through the head, and several others wounded.

The *Silver Lake* brought down two of the wounded—ALEXANDER MORTIMER, of Company G, and THEODORE RANIGAN, of Company B. The poor fellows were suffering terribly, and the death-damp had already gathered on the pale brow of the former. By the same source I learn that Gov. WISE is posted near Charleston, with a force variously estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000 men."

THE REBEL VERSION.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, writing from Laurel Hill on the 7th, gives the following account of the first day's skirmishing near that place:

"Before daybreak this morning (Sunday) the troops at this camp were aroused by the firing of the picket guard, and in a short time our men were in line and ready for service. About light another volley was fired, apparently about a mile from our camp, and the excitement was increased by the rapid movement of the Georgia regiment and the cavalry. Finally orders came for us to take positions, that the enemy was advancing upon us, and that the Georgia regiment had fired upon them and held them in check. This regiment kept up a fire upon them until about 3 o'clock, killing four or five of the enemy, and receiving in turn only one man wounded, slightly.

At 8 o'clock the Georgians were marched off and the Twenty-third Regiment took its place, on the brow of a hill, within a very short distance of the Yankees. The Twenty-third remained on the ground until dark, when they were relieved by the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The firing is still carried on by the Twenty-seventh Regiment, our men now being in the trenches, sleeping on their arms, expecting to go at it again to-morrow.

The enemy commenced their works with yells and cheers, swearing and uttering all kinds of vulgar language, to which our troops replied by well-aimed bullets, and a determination to die rather than yield.

The force of the enemy is estimated at between 7,000 and 8,000, who advanced from Phillippa on Saturday and took up a position on a hill about a mile and a half from our post, which, however, is obstructed from the view of our troops by a still higher hill directly between them and ourselves."

The same correspondent, writing on the 9th, gives the particulars of the second day's fighting, as follows:

"The firing was continued all night by the regiment of Col. FULKERSON, with but little execution, however, as the night was very dark. Certainly, none of our troops were injured.

This regiment in turn was relieved by the gallant Georgians, under Col. RAMSEY, at daybreak Monday morning, who, until a late hour in the day, kept up a continual fire upon them, and succeeded in killing six of the Yankees and taking a Lieutenant prisoner. The number of them wounded, of course, cannot be ascertained. The Georgians left the ground in the afternoon with not a man killed, or even a scratch.

During the latter part of the day, the enemy fired a number of bomb-shells, grape-shots and balls in the direction of our troops, playing havoc with the trees and shrubbery, not in the least damaging any of our men, but with a loss to them of a large amount of powder. In consequence of the rapid discharge of artillery, our General sent out two regiments, (the 23d and 20th,) to sustain the Georgians, but they did not succeed in getting a chance at the enemy, and during the night retired from the field, with the hope of inducing the foe to follow them, so as to get them in the range of our artillery. It is supposed that our infantry and rifles had done such execution among them that the enemy got his 'bile' up a little and let loose his big dogs of war, which, however, proved as harmless as his leaden pups.

The firing is still going on, (12 o'clock, Tuesday,) but I have not heard what damage has been done. How long we are to continue this brush fighting is hard to tell, but our troops are getting weary of it, and are exceedingly anxious to get them in a face-to-face battle, and thus decide the contest. I should have stated that the Yankees keep behind fences, brush, stumps, and have taken a log-house, from which they have good shots at us. But for this, we would give you a large number of their dead to record."

GOV. WISE'S LEGION.

Speaking of the Wise Legion, now operating in Western Virginia, the *Dispatch* thus describes a number of the officers:

"Mons. PARTIGON, a very learned Frenchman, who is a master in infantry tactics, and especially skilled in the bayonet exercise. He has given most valuable instruction to the followers of Gen. WISE. Capt. BUCKHOLTZ, a German, and a highly accomplished artillery officer. Col. ADLER, an Italian, from GARIBALDI'S army. Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. FRANK ANDERSON. These officers have a fresh and extensive fame in our own country. Their exploits on the Isthmus are no doubt remembered by our people. They are important acquisitions to Gen. WISE'S column."

PROCLAMATION OF BRIG.-GEN. H. A. WISE.

PROCLAMATION.

RIPLEY, July 6, 1861.

To the true and loyal citizens of Virginia on all the Ohio border, and more particularly to those of Jackson County, I would earnestly appeal to come to the defence of the Commonwealth, invaded and insulted as she is by a ruthless and unnatural enemy. None need be afraid that they will be held accountable for opinions, votes or acts, under the delusion which have been practiced upon the Northwestern people, if they will now return to their patriotic duty and acknowledge their allegiance to Virginia and her Confederate States, as their true and lawful sovereigns. You were Union men, so was I, and we held a right to be so until oppression and invasion and war drove us to the assertion of a second independence. The sovereign State proclaimed it by her Convention, and by a majority of more than 100,000 votes at the polls. She has seceded from the old, and established a new Confederacy. She has commanded and we must obey her voice. I come to execute her commands; to hold out the olive branch to her true and peaceful citizens; to repel invasion from abroad, and subdue treason only at home. Come to the call of the country which owes you protection as her native sons.

HENRY A. WISE, Brigadier-General.

HOW TO TREAT DEPREDATING SOLDIERS.

The following General Orders speak for themselves:

HEAD-QUARTERS OHIO MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, July 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 29.—Lieut. H. G. STRATTON, of the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, (now in Virginia, defending the flag of their country from dishonor, and the State from invasion,) having been arrested and sent under guard to General Head-quarters at Columbus, charged by a Court of Inquiry with conduct in the highest degree unsoldierly and disorderly, in having permitted and aided his men to enter and plunder a house of a peaceable citizen of Virginia, is hereby ordered to repair to his residence, and confine himself within his county, under arrest, without pay, until his regiment is mustered out of the service.

Privates Elisha Humason, Edward S. Palfreeman, J. D. Bell, John A. Brock, Horace Bailey and Elmore H. Andrews, having been likewise sent to Head-quarters at Columbus, under guard, charged by the same Court with participating in the disgraceful act already mentioned, are expelled from the service of the State, as men to whose courage and conduct the honor of the State is not to be intrusted.

The Commander-in-Chief fully approves of the action of Gen. McCLELLAN in reference to those persons. In publishing this order, the Commander-in-Chief cannot suppress the expression of his profound mortification, that men of Ohio, occupying the high position of volunteer soldiers, and having committed to them the honor of the State, should have been found so unworthy of the trust, and he is not willing to find an excuse for so flagrant a violation of duty in the vicious example set by rebels and traitors to their country. No violation of law, nor the rules of propriety and courtesy, will be tolerated among the soldiers of Ohio.

This order will be read on parade to each regiment of Ohio troops.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Through the politeness of Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, we are put in possession of New-Orleans papers as late as June 14. They furnish a number of interesting items.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT SHIP ISLAND.

Great ado is made over the recent engagement at Ship Island, as will appear from the following General Orders:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 12, 1861.

The Major-General commanding this Department thankfully acknowledges the valuable and efficient services rendered by the officers, seamen and mariners of the C. S. A. Navy, on the late expedition which resulted in placing Ship Island in our possession, and driving off the vessels stationed there. Their gallantry in volunteering for the service, the prompt manner in which they executed it, the patience and cheerfulness with which they submitted to labor and exposure, and the coolness and courage displayed by them in the action with the enemy, call for his unqualified admiration. To Lieutenant-Commanding T. B. HUGER, of the Confederate steamer *McRea*, for his hearty cooperation in allowing his officers and men to join the expedition, the Major-General tenders his special thanks.

By order of MAJOR-GEN. TWIGGS.
EDWARD HIGGINS, Captain Louisiana Artillery C. S. A., and Aid-de-Camp.

THE RECAPTURED SCHOONERS.

The *Picayune* of July 12 says:

"The Captains and crews of the schooners *Olive Branch*, *Fanny*, *Basi ede* and *Three Brothers*, recaptured from the enemy and taken into Cedar Keys by the gallant Floridians, under command of Col. WAITE SMITH, on board the steamboat *Madison*, on the 31 inst., arrived here yesterday morning. Capt. SMITH, of the *Olive Branch*, called on us, and from him we have the following particulars of the capture, recapture, &c.:

The *Olive Branch* was on her way from Fish River to New-Orleans, and arrived opposite Biloxi on the 23d ult., when she was boarded by boats from the United States blockading steamer *Massachusetts*, and taken to that vessel. She was soon afterwards sent to the *Brooklyn*, at the mouth of the river, and remained there twenty-four hours. Then, in company with the other three schooners, she was sent off to Key West, Lieut. SELDEN, United States Navy, being in command of the vessels, with a prize crew of nineteen seamen. The schooners were six days knocking about in the Gulf, Lieut. SELDEN meantime under spirituous influence, having lost his reckoning and not knowing whereabouts they were. At last they made land at Cedar Keys. They then lay off and on two days, just long enough for the gallant Floridians to come out and take them into a safe harbor. SELDEN and his prize crew were immediately sent to Tallahassee under guard. The schooners were safely moored, and the captains and crews, by order of the Governor of Florida, were sent home *via* Fernandina, Savannah, Montgomery and Jackson, Miss., arriving here yesterday, as before stated, all well. Ere this, as we are informed, the gallant Floridans have completed their preparations to give any of the enemy's vessels calling at Cedar Keys a much warmer reception than they look for.

The *Delta*, of the 14th, says:

"We were yesterday called upon by Capt. ANTONIO MARQUEZ, of the schooner *Rassalule*, taken by the blockading squadron in Mississippi Sound, last month, but recaptured by the Floridians at Cedar Keys, as narrated in our paper a few days ago. The Captain informs us that there are two men on the *Massachusetts* who are treated in the most inhuman manner, because of their refusal to act as pilots on the lakes and bayous. They were owners of a small schooner, named the *Achilles*, and were sailing her as a lake trader, when they were captured on the 18th of June. The schooner has been converted into a tender for the *Massachusetts*, and carries a small gun. The commander of the *Massachusetts*, having discovered that the men were thoroughly acquainted with the waters in our vicinity, endeavored, by promises of reward, to induce them to act as pilots, but they firmly refused, and he placed them in irons to coerse them into his wishes. Capt. MARQUEZ was on the *Massachusetts* eight days, and during the whole time the faithful poor fellows were not only ironed, but placed in the forecastle without any covering, exposed to a burning sun during the day, and all the vicissitudes of weather day and night. This brutal treatment had not reduced them to submission, and when Capt. MARQUEZ left, they were still resolute. Certainly, if it is possible, something should be done by our authorities to relieve these men, or if that cannot be accomplished, let some of the prisoners in our hands be subjected to like cruelties. There are hundreds such men on the smacks and pirogues on the lakes, skillful pilots, who could conduct the enemy to our very doors, and they should be assured that in the event of their capture, they will be protected in their right to humane treatment, or failing in that, any outrages upon them will be equitably avenged. Capt. MARQUEZ himself escaped like maltreatment only by affecting ignorance of piloting.

WHAT LOUISIANA HAS DONE.

The *Delta* gives the following summary of forces put in the field by Louisiana:

Gladden's Regiment		1,000	Pensacola.
Herbert's Artillery		800	In forts.
Zouaves		800	Virginia.
Dreux's Battalion		500	Virginia.
Chasseurs, (St. Paul)		100	Pensacola.
Wheat's Battalion		400	Virginia.
Walton's Battalion		300	Virginia.
Stewart's Artillery		250	Corinth.
Independent Companies		600	Virginia.
Avegno's Battalion		250	In camp.
Tochman's Brigade		1,600	In camp.
Companies to Gen. Twiggs		900	Louisiana.
Wilson's Company		90	Virginia.
Marigny's Regiment		800	In camp.
Seven Regiments		6,300	Virginia.
One Regiment		900	Arkansas.
One Regiment		900	Sea Coast
Mark's Regiment, 6 companies		540	In camp.
Total		16,830	
To Mark's Regiment	460		
Call for	3,000—	3,460	
Total		20,000	
Marines		250	

Making in all it adds a grand total of 20,540 men, with over one hundred pieces of large cannon, including the batteries of the forts. Besides the land troops we have equipped and manned in this city five or six ships, which are well armed and will render good service in the war, when the opportunity offers. These are the military preparations and resources of a State whose total white population is set down in the report of the Auditor for the year 1861 at 295,151. We doubt if there is any State or community in the world which can display larger resources and as great military energy and enthusiasm, in proportion to population, than are exhibited in these figures.

COL. DREUX'S REMAINS.

The remains of Col. C. C. DREUX, killed in a skirmish near Newport's News, reached New-Orleans on July 14. All the military honors possible were extended them, and the bravery of the deceased Colonel was celebrated in general orders issued by Gen. Twiggs and other officials.

AN ACCIDENT.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 11th inst. says:

"Yesterday morning an accidental explosion of a 6-pound shell took place at the Arsenal, which resulted in the injury of three of the workmen, Mr. JOHN FLANNERY, Mr. RHEAMS and Mr. M. HOLLAND. They were cleaning out some old shells to be refilled, we suppose. The shells are first filled with hot resin and bullets, the centre is then bored out and filled with powder sufficient to burst it, when it is plugged up. To clean them out, they first knock the powder out, and then insert a hot iron to melt the resin, when the contents fall out. It was while engaged in this that the explosion took place. The shell bursted with great force, scattering its contents in every direction. We do not think that either of the workmen are dangerously, though severely injured."

SIGNIFICANT.

Under the caption, "signs of caving in," the New-Orleans *True Delta* has an article, the spirit of which is indicated by the opening paragraph:

"Already the blind adulators of the Provisional Government, those fellows who for small patronage, a paltry douceur or the hope of an office, will do, say or swear anything for anybody, begin to shake at the knees at the gathering indignation of the people at the inactivity, incapacity, senseless selfishness and utter want of statesmanship of those who have succeeded in getting into the control of power and office in this revolution and civil war."

A CONFEDERATE BETHEL BLUNDER.

The Warrenton (Va.) *Flag* gives the following account of the blunder that occurred near Little Falls Church, among the Confederates on the 4th of July:

"It seems that information had been received that a party of the enemy, 400 strong, were out as a picket this side of Falls Church, and a plan was being laid to capture them. The Colonel in command—who we believe was Col. KERSHAW, of South Carolina—had stationed several companies of his regiment at certain distances apart, along a road into which it was determined to decoy the enemy. A little to the left of these a small battery had also been placed. After getting the companies into position, it being still some time before daybreak, two of the Black Horse were directed to ride forward and ascertain the situation of the enemy and report as early as possible. Having just left the soldiers whom he had placed in ambush, the Colonel did not suppose the scouts now sent out would be interfered with. The two troopers were Anderson D. Smith, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Gordon, of the lower end of this county.

They dashed rapidly forward in execution of their mission, and, after passing two of the companies, (who seemed to know them,) were challenged by the sentinels of the third, and ordered to halt. This Mr. Smith did, but Mr. Gordon, not succeeding in stopping his horse immediately, was fired upon, and so severely wounded that he lived only two or three hours. Mr. Smith then wheeled his horse, and pressed him forward, to escape the consequences of the terrible mistake under which our men were acting, when a volley was fired at him, they still believing him to be one of the enemy's pickets. His horse, which was literally riddled with balls, ran about one hundred and fifty yards further, and fell; but, strange to say, he himself escaped with only a slight, but painful, wound on the tip of his right elbow. The butt of his gun was also flindered by the balls.

The other member of the Black Horse who was killed was Mr. Madison Tyler, a young lawyer, and son of Judge Tyler, of this town. He happened to be near those having the battery in charge, and it is thought was struck by a chance shot, which killed him almost instantly."

FROM TEXAS.

The Boston *Journal* says: We have recently had an introduction to Mr. Clarence Butler, late Professor of English Literature in Bastrop College, Texas, from whose interesting narrative we condense the following account of the brutalities to which he was subjected. He says:

"On the 17th of April last, a requisition for service by the authorities of the State was made upon a military company composed principally of students of the Institution, of which organization I was a member, holding the position of Lieutenant. I refused at once and utterly to have anything to do with the movement, alleging as my sufficient reason that when, six years ago, I reached Alabama from England, I took an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and I could not and would not violate it. This so exasperated them that, pressing me with questions in regard to my views, and learning the anti-secession character of my answers, they determined to lynch me; which, after selecting a jury and trying me in form, they agreed to carry out by hanging me. After the rope was placed about my neck, the President of the Institute, Col. Allen, who at that juncture returned from a ride to the village, threw himself between me and my enemies, declaring that they should not hang me unless they first killed him. He was a Secessionist and a person of large influence, so that the mob, fearing to offend him, agreed to commute my punishment by giving me a coat of tar and feathers, which they proceeded to do, blistering my face and body severely in the operation. After having, with the kind assistance of Col. Allen, rid myself of the tar and feathers, I was placed in a stage running between Bastrop and Hempstead, having first, however, been robbed of every article that I could possibly turn into money, except a gold watch, which I secreted in a fob-pocket of my garments. Col. Allen had given me a little money, with which I paid my fare to Galveston, where I sold my watch for $25, and took deck-passage to New-Orleans, and thence up the river to Cairo, living in the meantime on a meagre supply of crackers which I had purchased with the $2 which, after paying my fare, remained. The supposition of the Secessionists was that I should be hung before reaching Galveston, for they did not know that I possessed either watch or money. Upon arriving at Cairo, which at that time was first being garrisoned and put into position of defence, I had a free pass given me to Chicago, and thence lectured my way to the East."

Mr. Butler intends to join the Army in any capacity in which his services may be valuable, and pay his respects to his cowardly tormentors.

THE BLOCKADE OF GALVESTON.

From the Galveston Civilian, Extra, of July 3.

Yesterday forenoon the lookout on Hendley's Buildings run up the red flag, signalizing war vessels, with the token for one sail and one steamer beneath, bringing groups of curious observers to the observatories with which Galveston is so well provided. In due time the dark hull of a large steam propeller loomed up above the waters, followed by a "low black," and approached the anchorage outside the bar. By order of Capt. Moore, of the Confederate States Army, Capt. Thos. Chubb, with the pilot-boat *Royal Yacht*, with our fellow citizen John S. Snydor, proceeded to board the steamer, which proved to be the *South Carolina*, formerly in the New-York and Savannah trade, but now converted into a war vessel.

The *Royal Yacht*, in answer to the pilot signal of the steamer, hoisted a flag; but the steamer evidently intended to force them to board the schooner; but this was not the intention. Capt. Chubb, on seeing the Jack was down, put about for the city, being at the same time out of range, when the steamer hoisted a white flag. The yacht then sent a boat alongside, bearing Col. Snydor and Capt. Chubb. They were received with due ceremony and marked politeness. Col. Snydor having delivered Capt. Moore's letter, Capt. Alden gave him written notice of the blockade. A conversation of about an hour ensued, during which Capt. Alden was assured of the entire unity of our people in reference to resisting the oppression of the North. Capt. Alden expressed great regret that matters had reached such a pass, but said he was here to do his duty to his Government, and that the intention was to enforce obedience to it. He gave no assurances as to the means which would be adopted to carry out its intentions so far as we are concerned.

The hatchways being closed and guns all covered, it was impossible to form any exact conclusions as to the strength of the steamer. She has six large guns, evidently 42-pounders, one large swivel near her bow, and at her stern two brass six-pounders, all ready mounted for use as flying artillery. But few men appeared on deck, and the only clue furnished as to her complement was in her clothing hanging up to dry. Capt. Chubb thinks there are about one hundred and fifty on board.

Capt. Alden expressed the belief that his Government would soon be able to bring the Southern States into subjection, and on being told that all classes of our people would suffer extermination first, seemed much surprised. He seemed disposed to converse freely in relation to our troubles, and received the plain talk and patriotic response of our two citizens in good humor. He said he was able to enforce the demands of his Government, and if necessary, could shell us out. He was assured that whenever it came to that, we would give him a warm reception.

DECLARATION OF BLOCKADE.

To all whom it may concern:

I, William Mervine, flag officer, commanding the United States naval forces composing the Gulf squadron, give notice that, by virtue of the authority and power in me vested, and in pursuance of the proclamation of His Excellency the President of the United States, promulgated under date of April 19 and 27, 1861, respectively, that an effective blockade of the port of Galveston, Texas, has been established, and will be rigidly enforced and maintained against all vessels (public armed vessels of foreign powers alone excepted) which attempt to enter or depart from said port.

(Signed) MILLIAM MERVINE,
Flag Officer United States flag-ship *Mississippi*,
June 8, 1861.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

JAS. ALDEN, Commander United States Navy.

Neutral vessels will be allowed fifteen days to depart from this date, viz: June 2, 1861.

JAMES ALDEN, Commanding.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th, says:

Mr. J. McElroy, of the house of Taylor & Knapp, who arrived last evening from Galveston *via* Sabine Pass, and to whom we are indebted for the *Civilian* extra, informs us that the arrival of the blockading vessels caused very great excitement at Galveston, and that steps were immediately taken to prevent, as far as possible, vessels bound to Galveston from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The blockading vessel *South Carolina* had captured five small vessels—sloops—before Mr. McElroy left, including the yacht *Dart* and the sloops *Shark* and *Falcon*, well known in the trade between this port and Galveston.

The Vigilance Committee dispatched two messengers to Sabine Pass, in a pilot boat by which Mr. McElroy came passenger, to intercept vessels bound for Galveston.

THE BAMBERG AND HER CARGO.

A good deal has been said about the ship *Bamberg*, known to have been on the way from Europe with a large cargo of arms for the rebels. It has been reported that the *Brooklyn*, at New-Orleans, ordered her off instead of making her a prize. This is a mistake.

The *Bamberg* was fortunate enough to meet a vessel which had been ordered off, just in time to escape, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter written by one of the passengers, an Irishman named James B. Reilly, to his father in Providence, which we find in the Providence *Journal*. Reilly is a machinist, and is now at work in Havana. We copy from his letter, dated Havana, July 1:

"We sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of April, in ship *Bamberg*, of New-Orleans, with thirty-seven passengers in the steerage and three cabin passengers. We had a splendid passage out of thirty-five days till we got within nineteen miles of the Balize, where the ship takes the tow-boat and pilot to go up the river to the city of New-Orleans. We were running before a twelve knot breeze, when all of a sudden it became calm. Some English vessels were coming out, and the Captain spoke one, and her Captain told him that the port was blockaded and he could not get in. He did not try very hard, for he turned right round and made tracks for Havana. That was on June 4. We got down to Havana all safe and well on June 13. Between the Balize and Havana spoke a Southern prize schooner that the Northern man-of-war had taken, and was sending on to New-York.

Our captain was in a terrible stew when he found out what she was. But he had reasons for it, as I found out afterwards, for we had 50,000 stand of arms, muskets and revolvers, from Liverpool to the Southern Army, and any amount of lead, and he is half owner of the vessel himself. He told us when he got within sight of Moro Castle, coming into Havana, that it was as good as $20,000 in his pocket, for he was afraid he would be caught by the cruisers in the Gulf. When he got his ship safe in the harbor the passengers asked him what they were going to do. He told them that he would find the girls situations ashore until he could get his ship to New-Orleans, and the men might look for themselves, as he could do nothing for them."

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

POSITION AND STRENGTH OF MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

Manassas Junction, Va., July 7, 1861.

This place still continues the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac. There are many indications of an intended forward movement, the better to invite the enemy to an engagement, but the work of fortification still continues. By nature, the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole State. About half-way between the eastern spur of the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly that there is scarcely a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches off towards the head waters of the Occoquan, through a wooded country, which is easily made impassable by the felling of trees. The left is a rolling table land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rough and so rugged that it is a defence to itself. The key to the whole position, in fact, is precisely that point which Gen. Beauregard chose for his centre, and which he has fortified so strongly that, in the opinion of military men, 5,000 men could there hold 20,000 at bay.

The position, in fact, is fortified in part by Nature herself. It is a succession of hills, nearly equidistant from each other, in front of which is a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is impassable only at two points, and those through gorges which fifty men can defend against a whole army. It was at one of these points, that the Washington Artillery were at first encamped, and though only half the battalion was then there, and we had only one company of infantry to support us, we slept as soundly under the protection of our guns as if we had been in a fort of the amplest dimensions.

Of the fortifications superadded here by Gen. Beauregard to those of nature, it is, of course, not proper for me to speak. The general reader, in fact, will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of forts some two miles in extent, zig-zag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, casemates and everything that properly belongs to works of this kind.

The strength and advantages of this position at Manassas are very much increased by the fact that fourteen miles further on is a position of similar formation, while the country between is admirably adapted to the subsistence and intrenchment of troops in numbers as large as they can easily be manœuvred on the real battle field. Water is good and abundant, forage such as is everywhere found in the rich farming districts of Virginia, and the communication with all parts of the country easy.

Here, overlooking an extensive plain, watered by mountain streams which ultimately find their way to the Potomac, and divided into verdant fields of wheat and oats and corn, pasture and meadow, are the head-quarters of the advanced forces of the Army of the Potomac. They are South Carolinians, Louisianians, Alabamians, Mississipians and Virginians for the most part; the first two, singularly enough, being in front, and that they will keep it their friends at home may rest assured. Never have I seen a finer body of men—men who were more obedient to discipline or breathed a more self-sacrificing patriotism.

As might be expected from the skill with which he has chosen his position and the system with which he encamps and moves his men, Gen. Beauregard is very popular here. I doubt if Napoleon himself had more the undivided confidence of his Army. By nature, as also from a wise policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here knows his plans or a single move of a regiment before it is made, and then only the Colonel and his men know where it goes to. There is not a man here who can give anything like a satisfactory answer how many men he has or where his exact lines are. For the distance of fourteen miles around you see tents everywhere, and from them you can make a rough estimate of his men, but how many more are encamped on the by-roads and in the forests none can tell. The new comer, from what he sees at first glance, puts down the number at about 30,000 men; those who have been here longest estimate his force at 40,000, 50,000, and some even at 60,000 strong. And there is the same discrepancy as to the quantity of his artillery. So close does the General keep his affairs to himself, his left hand hardly knows what his right hand doeth, and so jealous is he of this prerogative of a commanding officer that I verily believe if he suspected his coat of any acquaintance with the plans revolving within him, he would cast it from him.

The General's head-quarters is a little farm-house, about fifteen feet by twenty, fronting on one of the roads that lead to Alexandria. The ground floor is divided into two rooms. The front one is filled with desks, at which clerks sit writing, or engaged in business of a varied character. The back one appears to be used for a storeroom and kitchen. Above, the same division continues, and the front room is the General's apartment. It is about fifteen feet long by ten wide, and hung with maps of the State and county around. In the centre is a plain pine table, on which lie, neatly folded up, what the visitor would naturally take to be plans, specifications, surveys, geometrical drawings, &c., and by their side military reports. Everything has the air of neatness, coolness and mathematical calculation. Of course there is nothing in the room but what pertains to the office, and to most eyes it would appear somewhat bare; but what there is, is arranged with so much taste that the general impression is by no means unpleasing.

The General is in his room the greater part of the day, apparently occupied with his plans and reports. Then hour after hour he sits alone by his neat little pine table, maps, plans and specifications before him, and large open windows behind and around him, at first sight the cold, calculating, unsympathizing mathematician. Every now and then an aid enters, with a report or a message, which is delivered in military style, deliberately examined in silence, the corresponding order promptly written out or delivered in as few words as possible, and our mathematical iceberg is alone again. When a visitor drops in, however, at a leisure moment, the formality of the officer readily gives way to that easy interchange of civilities which characterizes our people at home, but nothing more. Even at the table, when the General is daily surrounded by the most distinguished gentlemen of the country, there appears to be a distance which I suppose is natural to his position, but which is rarely found elsewhere.

The leading characteristic of Gen. Beauregard's mind is clearness of perception. Superadded to this is a strictly mathematical education. This you see in every word and look, even in the expression of his face. Sines, cosines and tangents stick out everywhere. In person he is slender, but compactly built, and extremely neat. Add to this a precision of manner, slightly modified by the ease which characterizes the well bred man of the world, and you have a correct idea of the man whose word is law and gospel throughout one of the largest, most intelligent and best appointed armies ever assembled on the American Continent.

In his personal staff the General has been peculiarly fortunate. They are principally from South Carolina, the same he had with him at the siege of Fort Sumter, all of them accomplished, discreet gentlemen, of the most pleasing manners. Among them I have been happy to meet Col. Preston, so long a resident and so well known in Louisiana, whose genial society must be a happy relief to the severe labors of the day.

The General's mess is very much in keeping with his character, and simple enough for Napoleon himself. It is served on a long pine table, set in an open piazza of the farm-house, and all his friends are hospitably welcomed to it three times a day. The General sits nearly in the middle, his aids immediately on one side and his latest guests on the other—the rest of the company as they may choose or chance to seat themselves. The viands are such as the country around affords, only the rice was "imported," and with it, I suspect, a South Carolina cook, for every kernel was as independent as the State from which it came. H. F".

THE KANAWHA TRAP.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The configuration of the Valley of the Kanawha, into which Gov. Wise has ventured with a force of madcaps, is singularly favorable to shuting him in, and to the capture of his whole force. It is a natural trap, the entrance to which from Eastern Virginia is far easier than the exit by the same path, while on all other sides, except towards the Ohio, it is practically closed to the passage of troops in or out. The Kanawha River lies in a very deep, narrow valley, parallel to the great Alleghany Mountain masses, from which a very slight descent takes the current to the Ohio River, north and northwest. East of this valley the mountain mass rises very abruptly and very high, with only here and there a bridle path leading up to the upper valleys along the deep bed of some tributary stream. Southward the valley grows narrow rapidly, coming to an abrupt close near the junction of the Ganley and New rivers, the two great branches of the Kanawha, both of which break down to the level of the Kanawha through very deep gorges many miles in length.

These gorges are very remarkable, affording striking scenery, which travelers often go far to visit, but they are not easily followed out of the valley toward the southeast. The only good road winds for twenty miles through narrow gorges and up steep slopes to get to the upper level at all, and even then there are difficult ridges to pass before getting to Lewisburgh at the east, or the Red Sulphur Springs at the south. A very small force posted on the Ganley River road, and another on the Greenbrier road, would close the entrance to the Kanawha valley, and hold any force Wise may have got there incapable of further harm. The country is particularly favorable to this occupancy by our force above, being open at the top, and practicable for any military movement. It is also a rich country near Lewisburgh, and a better point there to maintain a reserve force for a month or two than anywhere else in Upper Virginia.

If Gen. McClellan has been able to direct the course of any portion of his forces southward from Beverly, we may reasonably expect that he will see to the shutting up of Wise in the trap he has selected. A force moving up the Kanawha Valley may possibly catch him, with all his men and armaments, as we are led to hope by the news of yesterday; but, certainly, we can take the entire force easily, by sending a detachment southward from Beverly to Lewisburgh, and holding the passes of this half-Alpine region at their head in the open country of the upper plains.

ATTACK ON FORT HATTERAS, N. C.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* has the following: "Information reached here last night, by a Lieutenant of the Roanoke Guards, that on Wednesday, the 10th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, a man-of-war, 44 guns, came under the guns at Fort Hatteras, when an engagement took place, which lasted three-fourths of an hour, each party firing about seven or eight guns. No damage was done on our side. The vessel was struck twice and thought to have been disabled, as she struck colors and sloped."

THE DEATH OF COL. DREUX.

The following is the detailed Southern account of the skirmish in which Col. Dreux lost his life. It is published in the Charleston *Mercury* as from one who was on the spot:

"Lieut.-Col. Dreux, learning that it was the custom of the Lincolnites to sally out every morning from Newport's News, and forage for their breakfast, determined, on the morning of the 5th, calculating that the enemy might 'come up groggy' from their celebration of the 'glorious Fourth,' to interfere somewhat with their arrangements. To this end he organized a scouting party, made up of twenty howitzers and one gun, twenty Shreveport Grays, twenty (we think) Crescent Rifles, and twenty Cavalry. Arriving within some three miles of Newport's News, he received information that the enemy were approaching and near at hand. Hastily posting his men, he sent forward two scouts.

The howitzers were posted on the left, in a turn of the road, behind a piece of woods. The infantry lay in ambuscade, also in the woods, but to the right of the road, whilst the cavalry were ordered to take position further to the right and further on towards the enemy. The scouts having advanced a short distance through the woods, and hearing the tramp of men in the road, called out, 'Who goes there?' To which those in the road replied, 'Friends.' After exchanging some other words, Hackett, mistaking them for friends, emerged into the road, which he had no sooner done than he was fired on and struck by the party whom he, too late, discovered were enemies. His companion dragged him back into the wood, and, at his instance hastened back to Col. Dreux to inform him of the position and number of the enemy. In the meantime, the cavalry, hearing the firing, were seized with a sudden and unaccountable panic, and putting spurs to their horses, came dashing like so many devils, in headlong speed athwart and diagonally towards the ambuscade of the Louisianians, and directly upon the howitzers—running up against the howitzer guns, frightening and stampeding their horses, which ran more than a mile with the gun before they could be stopped.

On the first onslaught of the cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Dreux stepped out into the road to ascertain what was the matter, and was instantly shot at and killed by the enemy. Our infantry then fired one round and advanced, but the enemy having heard the extraordinary and unprecedented uproar, accompanied by the terrific snapping of pine sapplings, kicked up by the cavalry, had taken to their heels incontinently, and did not call a halt till safe within their intrenchments at Newport's News.

The other scout who was with —— Hackett, and whose name we regret not to have ascertained, informed his party that he thought he had killed one of the enemy after Hackett had been shot—that seeing a man apparently an officer, on horseback, he took good aim at him, and that simultaneously with his fire he saw the officer fall forward, throwing a pistol from his hand in his fall, which fell in the edge of the wood. On search the pistol was found at the point indicated, and the prints of the officer's hands were plainly visible where he had fallen in the soft sand. This is the only one of the enemy there is any reason to believe fell on the occasion.

Col. Dreux was not thirty years old, but had become distinguished at home for his genius and attainments, and was warmly esteemed for the admirable qualities of his heart. By profession a lawyer, he abandoned the bar and enlisted in the cause of the South at an early period of the struggle. He was elected Captain of the Cadets, and with them repaired to Pensacola, where they remained two or three months.

After being joined by several other companies, the Cadets were ordered to Virginia. Capt. Dreux being the senior Captain, was made Lieutenant-Colonel. After sojourning awhile in Richmond, the Cadets were ordered to Yorktown, where they had been only a few weeks previous to the death of the Colonel.

Col. Dreux was a member of one of the oldest creole families in New-Orleans. As a lawyer he had acquired a distinguished position at the New-Orleans Bar, so noted for its ability. He was one of the finest popular orators of the famous French school of Louisiana. He was a graduate of Georgetown College, and had been a prominent member of the Louisiana Legislature. A man of brilliant genius, he had a bright future before him; but his untimely death deprives him of it, and all the rich rewards of that heroism in his country's service which he would have displayed, and of which his bravery in the action in which he met death was an example."

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Charter House, Charleston,
Jefferson Co., Va., July 17, 1861.

The whole of Gen. Patterson's column is now in Charleston, Va., the scene of the exodus of John Brown from the stage of life.

The advance was made from Bunker's Hill, commencing this morning at 5 o'clock. Our arrival found the town almost deserted, and all the places of business closed. We are told that a short time before our arrival, there had been a company of cavalry in town, but hearing of our approach, their muster roll was hastily called, and all who answered were taken off to Winchester, but many of the gay cavaliers failed to answer the roll-call.

The advance of our column consisted of a detachment of the Second Cavalry under Lieut. Arnold, the Philadelphia City Troop, McMullen's Rangers, and the Perkins' Battery. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment acted as skirmishers, and performed the duty most admirably.

About two miles out of town Lieut. Arnold's command was sent ahead and clear past the town, so as to surround it. He then advanced into the eastern end, at the same time Capt. James, with the City Troop, came in from the west. The inhabitants were not evidently altogether prepared for such a summary proceeding, and the remarks that greeted the ears of our cavalry as they passed along the street, could hardly be called complimentary. Nearly every one here is a rabid Secessionist, but since they find we have come to spend money and not to kill, burn and destroy, they have come down somewhat from their dumps, and we are treated with something that is supposed to be an approach to civility.

The Road from Bunker Hill hhre is one of the hilliest it was ever our lot to travel, and as Doubleday's siege battery and an immense wagon train were on the road, a halt at about every quarter of a mile was the order of the day, as both the above-mentioned arrangements had to be assisted over the hills.

Once during the march it was thought we should have a little brush, and the New-York Ninth was brought up in line of battle, but what was taken for rebels we found to be our own scouts.

Sos. Sill, of Company E, Seventh Regiment, died from dysentery on the way, and fell from the wagon in which he had been laid. He was buried here last evening, with military honors.

Communication is now open with Philadelphia *via* Harper's Ferry.

The First Regiment arrived from Martinsburgh, direct, to-night, bringing a very large commissary train.

STIRRING TIMES ON THE OHIO BORDER.

A gentleman writing from Sample's Landing, below Gallipolis, Ohio, to a friend in Pittsburgh, gives a graphic account of the state of affairs in that vicinity. He says:

"There has been a continual excitement here along the border of the State, for the last two weeks, day and night, and the State has armed all the border citizens for self-protection. The principal cause of the excitement is the fear of an attack on Gallipolis by Ex-Gov. Wise, who is now encamped at Charlestown, Va. O. Jennings Wise, a son of the Governor, is now encamped twenty miles below here, at Barbourville. Another rabid Secessionist, named Gallatin Jenkins, is encamped on his own farm, twenty miles below here. He is one of the Virginia aristocracy, and owns a farm seven miles in length on the Ohio River, and is carrying on a regular guerilla war on the Union men in Virginia.

Some twelve Union men, all wealthy farmers, opposite Sample's Landing, in Virginia, have deserted their homes, leaving everything behind them. They fled to this side of the river, as the damnable traitor Jenkins is seizing every Union man he can get his clutches on.

A man named Butler, one of the delegates to the Wheeling Convention, and a man of daring courage, was recently captured by Jenkins. While Butler was being conveyed to Jenkins' farm, and when in sight of the river, he made a desperate dash, and amidst the whistling of bullets got safe to the Ohio side. He has since left here, armed to the teeth, determined to rescue his wife and two children, or die in the attempt. He resides eight miles from the river.

A party of men, consisting of two hundred, under Col. Norton, recently attempted to capture Jenkins. They surrounded his house in the night, but the bird had flown. They secured fifteen head of fat cattle and nine horses, which they brought to Gallipolis.

We have to stand guard here every night on the border, from Gallipolis to Guyandotte, as there are rumors that Wise and Jenkins intend to cross over and attack us. We are determined to defend ourselves to the last extremity. The women stay up all night and sleep all day, and the men have provided a place of safety for them in case of attack."

PENSACOLA.

"Our Own Correspondent" at Pensacola, writes to the Mobile *Advertiser* under date 8th, as follows:

"A gentleman of this place, Mr. McKenzie, had just returned from New-York with some members of his family, who had sailed from Europe for New-Orleans in the bark *Bremen*. This vessel arrived off the Balize some weeks ago, was refused admittance, and ordered to New-York. The Captain informed the boarding officer from the *Brooklyn* that his vessel had sailed before the blockade was known, that his passengers were bound west, was short of provisions, water, &c., and that, under the circumstances, he ought to be allowed to complete the journey. The Lieutenant told him his case was rather a hard one, and he would like to comply with his request, but could not conscientiously do so, as the Confederates would impress all his passengers into the Army. He consequently sailed for New-York, in company with another emigrant ship. Mr. McKenzie says the newspaper accounts of commercial ruin and individual suffering convey but a faint idea of the desolation with which this war has cursed the entire North.

Mr. Abe's men, within the last two days, have laid out and built up, on Santa Rosa Island, a new town of cloth and wood—in humble imitation of this ancient city. The principal building is of wood, is a story and a half high, and about one hundred feet in length. It is no doubt a hospital building, and constructed of the white pine lumber brought by the *Vanderbilt*.

With a glass this morning, I saw Billy Wilson's rogues or somebody else's roughs polluting the waters of the island shore with their filthy carcasses. Where are the sharks—are they blocked out too?

A man named O. P. Sellas, engaged in a small tin business in this place, was arrested and examined today, and leaves town under escort to-night. He has been quite free in expressing hostile opinions of the Confederacy, and in conversation said, "that if there were two armies forming in this place he would join the Northern to subjugate the South." When waited upon by a Committee of citizens in regard to this expression, he defiantly told them that he had used such language, and was honest in the sentiment. What disposition is to be made of him, further than that he leaves the city, I know not."

THE PRIZE-SHIP PARKHILL.

Judge Cadwalader, on Friday, delivered a decision in the case of the prize-ship *Parkhill*, which was taken into Philadelphia several weeks ago. The decision, which is very long, commences with a review of the recent events in the history of our country, beginning with the Declaration of Independence by the State of South Carolina, in December last, the succeeding events of a similar character in other States, and the organization of a hostile Government, and the commencement of hostilities, that had now assumed the proportions of a general war. The capture of the libeled vessel by the United States frigate on the 20th of May last, off the port of Charleston, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, was next alluded to, as well as the averments of the libel—viz.: that she was engaged in an attempt to violate the laws of blockade established at that port, and that she is the property of insurgents and rebels. If the latter position is sustained, it was unnecessary to enter into a consideration of the former. In the present hostile relation of South Carolina to the Genera Government, can a citizen of that place maintain a claim to the captured property in the Courts of the United States?

With the statement of this proposition, the opinion branched out into a dissertation on the formation of the Government, and the relative position of the States to themselves and to the General Government. As to the former, being independent of each other, and as to their being independent only in such matters as were not reserved by the Constitution to the Federal Government, secession was defined to be no more nor less than attempted revolution, neither the power nor the right of which could be asserted in the courts of the United States.

Within the limits of two of the seceded States, so called, the laws of the United States were enforcible, but within the entire limits of the other nine the Constitution and laws of the United States were defied and their execution suspended. The Constitution prohibits all bills of attainder, and in guaranteeing the right to a speedy trial, provides that the accused shall be tried in the district where the alleged offence was committed. In view of this, war was the only means of self-redress, the only method whereby the restoration of the contitutional authority couldbe effected.

To hold rules restricting it within any limit less than a general war, was to give an advantage to the insurgents. The suspension of the courts of justice required that they should be again established and restored by the strong arm of the Government. The organization of prize courts was then reviewed, and their practice in refusing to entertain the claim of owners residing in a hostile State, unless for some special reason, which relieved the claimant of his hostile position. And this, though the claimant may be a citizen of the State in whose court he interposes his claim.

The claim of Messrs. Stock & Patterson, of Charleston, South Carolina, is therefore dismissed, and the next step will be the condemnation of the vessel as a lawful prize of war.

GENERALS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Richmond *Whig* of July 12 gives the following list of the Generals appointed in the Provisional and Regular Armies of the Confederate States. The fourteenth on the list is stricken off by Gen. McClellan:

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. Samuel Cooper, Virginia, Adjutant-General, U. S. A.
2. Joseph E. Johnson, Virginia, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
3. Robert E. Lee, Virginia, Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A.

MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. David Twiggs, Georgia, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
2. Leonidas Polk, Louisiana, Episcopal Bishop.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana, Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.
2. Braxton Bragg, Louisiana, Captain of Artillery, U. S. A.
3. M. L. Bonham, South Carolina, Congressman.
4. John B. Floyd, Virginia, United States Secretary of War.
5. Ben McCulloch, Texas, Major Texas Rangers.
6. Wm. H. T. Walker, Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, U. S. A.
7. Henry A. Wise, Virginia, late Governor.
8. H. R. Jackson, Georgia, late Minister to Austria.
9. Barnard E. Bee, South Carolina, Captain of Infantry, U. S. A.
10. Nathan G. Evans, South Carolina, Major of Infantry, U. S. A.
11. John B. Magruder, Virginia, Major of Artillery, U. S. A.
12. Wm. J. Hardee, Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A.
13. Benj. Huger, South Carolina, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A.
14. Robert S. Garnett, Virginia, Major of Infantry, U. S. A.

There have been other appointments made, but they are not yet known outside of the War Office. Gens. Fauntleroy, Winder, Cocke, Ruggles and Holmes are in the Provisional Army of Virginia. Gens. Theophilus H. Holmes, Gwynn and Gattin are in the Provisional Army of North Carolina. Gens. Pillow and Anderson have appointments as Major-Generals in Tennessee. Major-Gen. Jere Clemens commands in Alabama.

FORCIBLE.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* talks of the Confederate rulers as follows:

"If the men who have thrust or wire-worked themselves into high office in the present political perturbations, can give no good reasons why sentence of condemnation for incapacity should not be pronounced against them, why should not the people awake at once to the opportunity that will soon present to find others more fit to carry us with honor, glory, and success, to a triumphal termination of all our troubles? The men in possession of power have, it will be seen, absolutely established, by their own acts, their utter unfitness for the places they have succeeded somehow or other in reaching; and at this very moment, when the enemy occupies our territory and desecrates the home of our brethren; when a force of two hundred thousand hostile bayonets are establishing themselves at vulnerable points on our frontiers, they seem to be without any other plan for replenishing the exchequer of the Confederate States than the eleemosynary scheme of persuading a few planters to promise to invest a portion of their unsalable crops in the bonds they are issuing, without any real guarantee of current interest or ultimate redemption.

It is unnecessary to tell the readers of the *True Delta* that to us, personally, the present administrators of the affairs of these States are as welcome as any others; we have no partisan or political affiliation, and can have no other motive than the safety, honor and the welfare of our country supply; but to our mind the emergency which elicits these remarks is urgent and critical, and if the work we have undertaken is to succeed, the sooner we find other managers and ample means, the better will it be for us and the world at large."

THE JEFF. DAVIS PRIVATEER.

The Portland (Me.,) *Advertiser*, of July 19, says:

"A rumor has been floating around the city for the last few days that Capt. Nye, of the steamer *Potompska*, on her last trip from New-York, when off Cape Cod, saw a schooner cross his course chased by a brig, who opened fire on her; soon after which, both vessels disappeared from view. We heard the report on Monday last, and called on Capt. Nye to ascertain the truth of it, and was informed that when off the Cape he sighted several vessels, and a signal gun was fired from one of them to attract the attention of another; but, beyond this, nothing of a suspicious nature was observed on the passage. Other rumors of a like character in regard to the steamer *Daniel Webster* have been rife, but they are all unfounded, and their circulation at such a time is highly prejudicial to the interests of steamboat lines."

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says that a letter from Thomas M. Denham to his father, Tilson B. Denham, Esq., of New-Bedford, of date Portland, 16th inst., says: "Sunday evening, 14th, a brig was seen from our wheel-house, off Cape Cod, chasing a schooner; and after a while the brig was seen to fire, and the report of a cannon was heard by some in the wheel-house. We suppose it was the *Jeff. Davis*. Young Denham is clerk on board the propeller *Potomska*, now plying between New-York and Portland."

THE RECAPTURED SCHOONERS.

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *News*, of the 8th inst., gives the subjoined facts:

"Four sailing vessels appeared of Cedar Keys on the 1st inst. One the 2d, the steamer *Madison*, fully armed, and manned with two companies stationed at that point, Gen. Whit. Smith in command, went out after them and succeeded in capturing all four. It will be remembered that some time ago the blockading vessel off New-Orleans somewhere—the *Massachusetts*—captured some five of our schooners—one loaded with turpentine and salt, one with railroad iron, one with brick, and the fifth, a Mexican craft, with flour. The squadron proves to be the same boats, and were on their way to Key West, as prizes, under command of Lieut. Geo. L. Selden, when the four first described became becalmed off Cedar Keys, and were recaptured. The fifth had left the squadron some days previous, the Lieutenant says, against his orders, and was not seen by the capturing party.

Our prisoners released consifted of fourteen white men and one negro. The Lincoln vessels captured consist of Lieut. Selden and nineteen seamen from the *Massachusetts'* crew, who were brought to this city on Saturday morning, and who are now, *except the Lieutenant, who is on a parole of honor*, confined in our county jail, awaiting the orders of the Governor, who is now absent from the capital. *Lieut. Selden is a Virginian.*"

A CALL UPON THE VIRGINIA MILITIA.

Gov. Letcher, by proclamation, has called the militia in all the counties north of James River and east of the Blue Ridge, as well as in the valley of the State north of James River, into immediate service. The Governor thus appeals to the people:

"We have been taught by our fathers that the militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State. In time of need, therefore, it is proper to resort to this natural resource. We are called upon to defend all that is dear to freemen. We are called upon to drive from our land an insolent foe, who is threatening us with subjugation and overthrow. Confident that every true Virginian possesses the nerve and the soul to give his hand and his heart to prevent this fell purpose, the militia is called to arms. This call will not be unheeded.

"Every man that can bear arms must in turn give his willing assistance. Never in the history of nations has a people so eagerly and promptly met every call upon them. No man will cease his efforts now until we have been crowned with victory."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes extracts from the letter of a young Marylander, formerly a Secessionist, who became convinced of the error of his ways at the Cambridge Law School, and went home and raised a company for the National Army. He was rapidly promoted, and is now Aid-de-Camp to the Major-General of his Division. He writes of a classmate popularly known as "Major," who left the Law School to fight on the other side:

"I am sorry to tell you that I met H., of our Law School, in the Rebel Army, while skirmishing with them near Cumberland. I saw him at a distance of a hundred yards, but hadn't the heart to fire at him, though I could easily have killed him. He was such a noble fellow, as well as one of my most intimate friends in Harvard, that I hope I shall be excused for not strictly performing my duty. I called out to him, 'Major,' and raised my rifle. He looked for a few minutes, raised his hands above his head, as much as to say, 'I recognize you, old fellow,'—turned and darted off into the woods. The captain of his company was an old friend of mine at the University of Virginia."

FORTRESS MONROE.

The following important item of information from Fortress Monroe, we take from the Baltimore *Sun*:

"All the woods obstructing the view between Fortress Monroe and the Sewall's Point Battery had been cut and burned off. The Confederates could be seen from the Fortress, and they were busily engaged on their defences. The distance between the two points is 3¾ miles, and it is supposed at the Fortress that they have obtained some heavy rifled cannon, which will be operated against the Fortress. A gun of shorter range than the Sawyer gun will throw shell into Fortress Monroe."

A PROBABLE STORY.

From the Memphis *Avalanche*, of Friday, we extract the following important intelligence:

"Our fellow-citizen, Capt. J. C. McManus, the owner of the Vicksburgh Mail Line of steamers, left New-Orleans on Tuesday, and arrived in this city yesterday. He states that a dispatch had been received from Berwick's Bay, to the effect that the Confederate States steamer *Sumter*, Capt. Raphael Semmes, (an account of whose running the blockade last week we published,) had returned, bringing 55,000 Enfield rifles, together with other accoutrements, and a large number of rifled cannon.

It seems that the *Sumter* met near Cuba an English vessel that was on her way to New-Orleans with these arms, which had been ordered previously. They were transferred to the *Sumter*, and that vessel had arrived at the Balize in safety. It is a feat that will reflect great credit upon the gallant officers who accomplished it, and it shows how "effective" Lincoln's blockade is.

The same gentleman informs us that over 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco were disposed of in New-Orleans in one day during last week. The tobacco is intended for the French market, and the French purchasers paid for it in gold, instead of bills, as heretofore. This information, we believe, can be relied upon. The tobacco must be taken to France, and will go there in French bottoms. If Old Abe's vessels undertake to prevent it, the distinguished rail-splitter will have a fight on his hands in which 'somebody' will be hurt.

As the *Sumter* was in Cienfuegos on Tuesday, July 9, it is hardly probable that she reached New-Orleans at the time mentioned.

LETTER FROM WEST POINT.

West Point—The Camp—Sensations—Todd and Judd—Reflections—The Wiard Gun—The Philadelphia Delegation—Philadelphia Safe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

West Point, Thursday, July 18, 1861.

During the few days spent at this delightful place, I have seen as much of war as those of our fraternity who are broiling at Alexandria, roasting at Martinsburgh, or starving at Monroe. Here are Generals and subs, muskets and rifles, bombs and cannon, flags and smoke, and all the paraphernalia of *horrida bella* that can be found at the well-named *seat* of war, while there are none of the disagreeable rumors, surmises, *canards*, or *qui vive* sensations, which so continually excite and as regularly annoy and disappoint the looker-on at the various points aforetime enumerated. Here, from early morning to dewy eve, hollow-backed youngsters drill, drill, drill. Now a squad of cadets runs briskly over the sunny parade; others, winkless, practice the huge cannon in front of the encampment; others fire with certain aim at well-modeled upright figures, destined soon to become lay-figures; others dig wide trenches that they may again be filled, and others yet walk stifly up and down, hour after hour, before the rows of snow-white tents, hugging with warm affection the bristling steel, lest a "demerit" be secured, or an "honor" be retarded. Here, too, we have a camp. Not a dirty camp, with half-shavenmen, red-trowsered soldiers, pompous militia-Colonels, now and then a dog, here and there a pile of refuse prog, round-sholdered weary sentinels, shoutings and singings, heat and dust, fever and pain—but a series of broad and level avenues, fringed on either side with army-tents of the newest and most approved pattern, clean and neat, airy and cool, and fanned in their exposed position almost continnally by the refreshing breeze which comes from the mountains, and which acquires a health-inspiring *tone* in its passage over the Hudson. In the tents I could detect no confused pile of guns, pistols, blankets, knapsacks, canteens, shoes, flasks, coats, bread, bacon, caps and lanterns, but I did notice, cleanliness, order, system, comfort, here the bedding, there the chests, there the cam-stool, and nothing more. The Cadets are bronzed. Constant exposure to the sun and wind has so changed many of them that their fond parents would be puzzled to pick each his son from the uniformed ranks drawn up on parade. They are all well, of full average ability, and on the whole as handsome a set of youths as one could reasonably desire to find, or to exhibit.

Despite the quiet and routine of the life at this "beauty spot," there are daily "sensations" enough to keep us from spoiling. One, and a principal one, is the arrival of New-York papers. Time has authenticated the belief that the paper boy will never come with a half allowance of dailies, and yet the impatient and intensely Americanized dwellers at the Hotel de Roe rush frantically down the road to meet him, and huddle hastily around him, each eager to secure his favorite organ, and as though the delay of a moment would imperil his happiness for the day. There are a few who remain contentedly upon the piazza until the boy comes to them, but it is only a question of time as to the fever—it is sure to come; and when the diminished bundle of "Times 'Erald and *Tribune*" is landed safely on the topmost step, the reserve corps fight as intensely for possession as did the advance guard in the hot pathway. Unfortunately, however, *news* is a rare burden of the papers now-a-days, and after one and all are read, readers wait with longing impatience for the next mail.

Once in a while a sentence uttered by some oracular correspondent as a matter of passing interest, comes to his readers with most suggestive force. Take a case in point. Your regular and faithful California "Glaucus" told us a day or two since, that Mr. Todd had failed in securing the cartage of the San Francisco Custom-house. On the face of it, that assertion would not seem to be of much significance, but listen, or rather read, and I will on that text write a brief essay.

To all close readers of the New-York dailies, the names Todd and Judd are most suggestive. On the memorable Presidential tour, from Springfield to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, there were four important persons, viz.: The President elect, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Judd and Mr. Todd. What Judd was to Mr. Lincoln, Todd was to the Madame. Did an inquisitive correspondent desire audience of the over-tasked favorite of the people, he must first "see" Judd; did a committeeman with a bouquet of rare exotics yearn for an introduction to the future mistress of the White House, he needs first to placate the watchful Todd.

Judd was a very stout, full-bearded fat man. Todd was a very slim, barefaced thin man. Each had an end in view, and these ends were office.

Arrived at Washington the Presidential party took rooms at Willard's, with Judd as gentleman of the gold-stick at the President's door, and Todd as master of *entrées* at that of the Madame. They were pestered beyond ordinary endurance, though as certain means to the desired end they bore it all. Anticipatory cabinet officers, foreign ministers, custom-house officials, postmasters, contractors, consuls, and what nots, could not see the President's emaciating form without first gazing upon the smiling visage and the rotund corporosity of Judd, nor could half-fledged brigadier-generals, poets, "may-be" collectors' wives and daughters approach the "presence" of the Madame until the slight and fragile Todd had been bowed at, scraped at and favorably impressed.

Happy Judd, lucky Todd, said one and all. They want something and they will get, said the many envious beholders, and they were right.

Judd was sent to Prussia as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary—to a position, where, during four mortal years he cannot speak or lisp, of whose customs, manners, tastes, characteristics and pursuits he was utterly and absolutely ignorant.

Todd, more humble in his demand, asked that he might be made head cartman at San Francisco under Collector Rankin. Judd, who had taken care of Mr. Lincoln, received what he desired; why not Todd—who had taken equally good care of Mrs. Lincoln?

So when Collector Rankin was appointed, the President requested him to give to Todd the desired place as "head cartman." Todd was happy and jubilant, and pledged his fortune in many a bumper. He went to San Francisco with visions of coffers lined with gold in his mind's eye. Before him, however, went certain citizens of California, who swore solemnly that the said Todd was an enemy to the Republican doctrines, that he had fought gallantly for Breckinridge during the late campaign, and had spared no pains to run down, disparage and otherwise impugn the fair fame of his uncle (by marriage) Abraham. They protested against his appointment, and ere the happy, but ill-fated Todd reached the Golden Gate, another was installed in the seat prepared for the President's kinsman.

Thus are the mighty fallen. Mathematically stated, the case would appear thus:

Judd: stump-speech: Todd: cart;

which being anglicised reads: As Judd is to a stump-speech, so is Todd to a cart. Judd is at home on the stump, he is "great" before a crowd, he is "some" at a political picnic, political convention, or political anything else—but at Berlin! Mercy on him, he can't talk to the King, the Queen, the little kings and queens, or hob-nob with the Cabinet; he can't address the public from the stage, and in fact he can do nothing in Prussia but take prussic acid, and that he won't do. Judd has nothing to do but to draw his salary, and no one to talk to but the infant Judds—hence, Judd is unhappy.

Todd worked hard, toadied hard, bore up hard, and in fact became hard, that he might drive his cart. He has gone far away, has failed in his mission, and in his lonely retreat on the red-hot sands of Suisun, in the State of California, he bitterly curses his fate, and wofully bemoans his horse and cart—hence Todd is unhappy. *Moral*—Remember (please) that however great and influential you are at the present time, you *may* at some future period be compelled to "roost lower." *Examples*—Judd and Todd.

That's a long but I think an interesting essay—if it is an essay. If it is not an essay it's interesting, and if a newspaper correspondent is half right now-a-days he is an oasis in a desert.

All day long, a persevering and patriotic party of gentlemen have been trying experiments with the Wiard gun-rifled cannon and the Hotchkiss projectile. The target was at least a mile—or as my informant stated, a "mild"—distant, and seemed to one standing by the cannon to be about the size of an ordinary pocket *mouchoir*. In the centre of the target was a round black eye, at which the Messrs. Hotchkiss directed their fire. Many of the shot pierced the target, giving to us a heavy dull sound, as of the fall of earth upon a coffin. The trial was most satisfactory to those who made it and to those who were privileged in witnessing it. The Army officers seemed to regard both gun and projectile as of great merit, and will report favorably concerning them.

Well, I might tell you of an accident, of a picnic, of a private row between two officers, of sundry and divers gossippy incidents, but we all want to hear about the "advanced movements," and I'll wind up. A delegation from the Common Council of the City of Brotherly Love has been here, composed of military and editorial experts, who, in behalf of the aforesaid city, have been examining rifled cannon at the West Point Foundry, with the intention possibly of arming the Home Guards of their at present unthreatened residence. Their examinations and conclusions were without doubt satisfactory, for as the old-fashioned omnibus trundled them away a few moments since, they appeared happy and serene, filled with delight that their well-beloved city would be secured from attack, when it should be known throughout the South, that it was well provided with rifled cannon and a chivalric Home Guard. HOWARD.

A Suggestion for Senator Breckinridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Having perused the very eloquent and evidently well digested speech delivered during the Congressional sitting on the 16th inst. by Mr. Breckinridge, wherein is sought to be maintained a complete subversion of duty and the Constitution on the part of Mr. Lincoln, I may be excused for offering a few remarks through your widely circulated and influential journal, in answer to the positive position assumed by Mr. Breckinridge, and conceiving that some explanation may be acceptable to the public.

The pith of the argument contained in this racy and prejudiced political production, is obviously, but sophistically, to prove that the President, by issuing a call on the loyal States for men and money, without the consent of Congress previously obtained, has completely outstepped the functions invested in him through and by the terms of the Constitution. The following objections I presume to be tenable. It is distinctly stated in Art. 1, sec. 10, "That no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any arrangement or compact with another State or with a Foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or *in such imminent danger as not to admit of delay*." By direct inference ample provision is made for legalizing the acts of the President and the individual States with reference to the call for troops, and the apportionment specified for each State.

It is quite clear, from the above extract, that any State possesses the right *per se*, or in compact with another State or States, to keep troops or ships of war, or to enter into war, even without the consent of Congress previously obtained, provided, however, "such State or States were actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." Now, it is equally clear that each individual State so appealed to, had—conceded to it by the same Constitution—the absolute right to refuse acquiescence through its own Governor, and through its own internal jurisdiction. This was the case with Virginia and Kentucky. New-York, Pennsylvania, or any other loyal State, was invested with a similar power of refusal. But to their eternal honor be it said, that their best blood and dearest interests were offered a willing sacrifice to the preservation of the glorious and essentially permanent American Union.

One more point and I have finished. With regard to the existence of actual invasion, or imminent danger not admitting of delay, I need scarcely allude. There is no difficulty in calling to mind the high-handed threat of the arch-traitor Davis, that Washington should be desecrated with a Southern Confederate sceptre. There is no disputing the fact that troops had been raised for the avowed and admitted purpose of Northern invasion—that arms and ships had been seized—that forts had been threatened and reduced—in fine, that every reasonable presumption had been offered tending to excite that "imminent danger not admitting of delay."

I therefore submit that neither the act of the President in calling for troops, nor that of each individual loyal State in furnishing them, was in any wise a subversion of duty, or of the specified terms of the Constitution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. B. G.

Decision in the Case of the Vermont and Canada Railroad.—We are informed, officially, that the decree of the Chancellor's Court of Vermont has been made, confirming the lease to the Vermont Central Railroad in all its parts, and fixing the cost of construction at $1,348,500, ordering the roads to remain in the hands of the present receivers, and the income to be paid in liquidation of rents. The Directors can order a four per cent. dividend, payable Aug. 1, if they think proper.

The amount of cost of construction is fixed by the Court at the sum on which rent was paid for some years by the Vermont Central Railroad, and subsequently by the trustees for the bondholders. So that the decree of the Court secures to the Vermont and Canada stockholders payment of the whole amount of back rents, with interest thereon, before any payment is made on the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad.—*Boston Traveller, July 16.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches indicate the probability that an attack will be made this morning upon the rebel position at Bull's Run and Manassas. No movement of our troops, except in the way of reconnoitering, took place yesterday, but an advance was to be made last night, to be ready to commence operations at daylight. Whether Gen. McDowell intends to make a direct attack upon the batteries, the exact position of which was ascertained on Thursday, or whether he intends to turn the rebel position—an undertaking which is believed to be perfectly feasible—is unknown; but it is intimated that the latter course will probably be pursued. The lines of the hostile forces were yesterday very near to each other—so near, in fact, that noises made in the rebel camp could be distinctly heard in ours. Beauregard himself is stated to be now at Manassas, though a few days since he was at Bull's Run. Gen. Cameron, the Secretary of War, yesterday visited the National camp at Bull's Run, and reviewed the troops.

Gen. Patterson, it will be seen with regret, has utterly failed to prevent a junction of the rebel forces under Gen. Johnston with those of Beauregard, and they are now at Bull's Run and Manassas, ready to dispute the progress of the troops under Gen. McDowell. They arrived there, our correspondent telegraphs, on Friday last, swelling the numbers behind the masked intrenchments to from twenty to thirty thousand. Gen. Patterson, at last accounts, was still at Charlestown, to which place he had retired from Bunker Hill, while Gen. Johnston was in full retreat towards Manassas. Under these circumstances it has been thought proper to supersede Gen. Patterson in his command, which is to be taken by Gen. Banks, while Gen. Dix is to command the Department of Annapolis, vacated by Gen. Banks. What position, if any, is to be assigned to Gen. Patterson, does not yet appear.

The affair at Bull's Run, on Thursday, proves, according to the statements of Gen. Tyler, who commanded on the occasion, to have been simply a reconnoissance in force, in which hardly more than a thousand of our troops were engaged at any one time. The firing commenced at 3½ o'clock P. M., and ceased on both sides at five minutes before four, and our forces were then withdrawn to Centreville, to await preparations for the general movement on the whole rebel position, which is to be made this morning. The rebel force, strongly intrenched in the wood into which our skirmishers were thrown, numbered at least five thousand, and during the brief engagement, a reinforcement of about five regiments arrived from Manassas to their support. A full and reliable narrative of the whole affair will be found in our columns this morning.

It is announced from Louisville that the message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress was delivered yesterday at Richmond, but we were unable to receive it last night in consequence of the bad working of the wires. We hope to present it to our readers to-morrow.

Our latest accounts from Missouri state that both Ben. McCulloch and Gov. Jackson have retreated, with all their available forces, across the Missouri line into Arkansas, for the purpose of drilling their troops. They were supposed to have a command numbering some 17,500, including the Texan Rangers and a regiment from Mississippi. Gen. Lyon, who was marching south to attack their force, at last accounts, had six thousand men, and expected soon to have ten or twelve thousand. He had, also—which is of the utmost importance—a large park of field-artillery of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full transportation train. Meantime, in North Missouri secession appears to be entirely crushed out. Gen. Pope has established the National Head-quarters at St. Charles, having under his control about seven thousand troops, so posted that all important points are within easy reach. During the session of the State Convention at Jefferson City, the National troops and the Home Guards will encamp outside the city limits.

An address of congratulation issued by Gen. McClellan to his men, states that within the last few days they have captured five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, and one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner; the other lost his life on the battle-field. More than two hundred and fifty of the enemy have been killed, and they have lost all their baggage and camp equipage. This has been accomplished with the loss of only twenty men killed and sixty wounded of the National forces.

An affair has recently occurred near Fortress Monroe, which it is hoped will have the effect of putting an end to the system of irresponsible scouting which seems to have prevailed there. On Thursday night a party, few in number and poorly armed, started out from Hampton without permission, and were surprised in the woods beyond Newmarket Bridge by a party of rebels. One of our men—T. E. Rawlings, formerly of this City, Major of the Kentucky Light Cavalry—was instantly killed, and two were wounded and taken prisoners, while the rest escaped. The number of rebel troops at Norfolk and vicinity is reported by a deserter to be less than ten thousand, but they feel perfect confidence in their ultimate success. Jeff. Davis was at Richmond at last advices, where much depression is represented to exist on account of the recent rebel reverses in Western Virginia.

Only one branch of Congress was in session yesterday—the Senate. After the presentation of resolutions and petitions, Mr. Hale presented a bill, which was laid over, to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in States now in rebellion, and for the military organization of such citizens for defence. The resolution approving the acts of the President was subsequently taken up, and Mr. Latham, of California, addressed the Senate at considerable length in support of all those acts, with the exception of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland. He administered a marked rebuke to Mr. Breckinridge and the other apologists of secession on the floor. The subject was finally postponed until Monday, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

Two of Jeff. Davis' pirates from the privateer *Sumter* were brought to this port yesterday in the brig *Costa Rica*. They belong to a party of five who were placed in charge of the brig *Cuba*, at the time of her capture by the *Sumter* on the 4th inst. After the departure of the *Sumter*, it seems that the crew of the *Cuba* resumed command of their vessel and put the pirates in irons. Two of them were subsequently transferred to the *Costa Rica*, and the remaining three are on their way to this port. No resistance was made by the pirates to the *Cuba's* crew resuming command of their vessel, and the prisoners who have arrived here state that they purposely surrendered the vessel. The prisoners, one of whom is an Englishman and the other a Scotchman, were committed to the Tombs by the United States Marshal, to await the arrival of their comrades.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted. Prices of Flour favored buyers; Wheat was held higher; Corn was steady. Provisions were quiet. Cotton was in fair request, as also were Sugars, Hops, Tallow and Whisky; the latter was cheaper. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Rice, Coffee and Candles were inactive. The inquiry for Black Teas was brisk; that for Green Teas and Tobacco, good. The freight engagements were light, with 529 vessels of all classes in port.

The Expected Battle.

The uppermost thought in every man's mind to-day will be upon the expected battle between the Union Army and the rebels, at or near Manassas Junction. To use a strong figure, the nation may be said to be holding its breath in earnest attention to hear the first tidings of the conflict. It does not seem possible that the advance of the Army under Gen. McDowell can be delayed a day longer. Gen. Johnston, with about the best disciplined and most efficient corps of the rebel force, is believed to have retreated from Winchester and effected a junction with Beauregard's Army. We know that Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburgh and other rebel camps, are in easy reach of Manassas by railroad; and under the menace of an attack by the Union Army, the great body of the Confederate forces in Virginia could quickly be called to the Junction. That is a strong position by nature, and well fortified. If occupied by the entire Army of the South, it would present a defence from which our own grand column would recoil. And thus would the advance upon Richmond be suspended, to the nation's sorrow and shame.

The Army of the Union must go forward promptly, therefore, if it means to go at all. We cannot but regard it as unfortunate that two days have already been lost. One day's delay longer would be ill-omened, if not calamitous; that is, if Gen. Johnston's Army *has* joined Beauregard, and if the rebels intend to fight a great battle at Manassas.

The public have assumed generally that a battle is to be fought here; and we have inclined to concur. But yet there need be no great surprise if we are all disappointed. The Virginia view of the war is that it should be conducted on the Fabian policy. There is too much danger in a pitched battle, for the Confederate Generals willingly to risk it. If beaten in a pitched battle at Manassas, the rebel Army would dissolve in a day, and Richmond would quickly fall. And with it would fall the gigantic rebellion. The Confederate Congress would scatter in disgrace and hardly have the courage to meet elsewhere, and look each other in the face. It is positively certain that the Southern States would be able to raise no second Army for service so far away from their slaves. And with Virginia surrendered up to Union occupation, and East Tennessee in communication with the National Army, not long would that State stand in Confederate conspiracy.

These disastrous results would follow closely upon a defeat of Beauregard and the rebel Army at Manassas Junction. And we do not think that he and Jeff. Davis are quite willing now to risk all on the hazard of the die. Richmond will be a better place for the great fight than Manassas. It is equally defensible. It can concentrate more support; and a repulse of the Union Army before Richmond would be tantamount to its utter overthrow—so far would it be involved in the meshes of a surrounding hostile population, and so far removed from its base of supplies. A repulse of McDowell at Manassas would only delay his advance in greater numbers, and give McClellan and Banks (with Patterson's column) time to come up and coöperate with him. To retreat from Manassas, would draw on McDowell's column, and compel it alone to fight its way to Richmond, with the risk of never returning if it fails to capture that stronghold.

But it is useless to speculate, when events will so soon unroll themselves, and show us our destiny. A feeling approaching to a foreboding of evil has for a day and a half been visible among the people. It may be justified by events; but there is a strong probability, we think, that the great shock is not yet at hand. When it does come, we trust our grand Army will all be together, and then we know its triumph will be complete.

A Warning to Us.

A recent issue of the *Mexican Extraordinary* contains a list of the various Governments and Executive officers in Mexico since 1821, when that country achieved its Independence, up to the beginning of the present year, when Juarez was chosen Constitutional President. During these forty years, the *form* of the Mexican Government has been changed from one thing to another, and backwards and forwards, no less than fourteen times; while the Emperors, Presidents, Constitutional Presidents, Military Chiefs, Dictators, Supreme Dictators, and-so-forth, who have administered the various forms of civil polity, have averaged considerably over one per year, and at certain periods have counted up about one a month. After the first and second regencies and the emperorship of Iturbide, come in rapid procession the Provisional Government, the Federal Republic, a Central Republic, and a Dictatorship; then again in quick order a Central Republic, Federal Republic, and Dictatorship; followed again by Central and Federal, Dictatorial, Federal and Anarchical rule, in interminable confusion. Revolutions, conspiracies, reactions, decrees, plans, *pronunciamientos*, ceaselessly succeed each other—each of them interspersed with bloody wars, and each of them working out always anarchy and tyranny, social distraction and national ruin, until, at last, the unfortunate and struggling Republic seems ready to finally dissolve at the touch of any foreign foe. The administrators of the various Governments have been changed over fifty times in the last thirty years—most of them having been successively driven out by some such conspiracy as that which is now attempting to overthrow this Republic and its constitutionally elected President. In one year alone there were no fewer than five acting Presidents in succession; and during the last three years the Government has been changed four times, and has had no less than seven supreme executive officers. Santa Anna comes to the surface as chief no less than ten times—five times as President under the Federal Republic, twice as Provisional Dictator, twice as President under the Central Republic, and once and finally as Supreme Dictator *in permanence*—his terms of office varying from a fortnight to a half-year or year apiece, though at his last dictatorship he managed to hold the reins of power for two years, three months and twenty-two days. In 1839, Bravo enjoyed the glory of the Presidency for a week, and again, seven years later, for six days. The associate Triumvirs ruled the Confederate Republic for a week and a day. Comonfort was substitutionary President of the third Federal Republic for one year, eleven months and nineteen days; he then succeeded to the Constitutional Presidency of the same, which he held for seventeen days; and finally became provisional President of the Central Republic, which he held for twenty-eight days. Few of the Presidents have maintained their seats more than a few brief months before they were overtaken by a successful rival, when they in turn then speedily joined the great army of plotters against whoever happened to hold the reins of power. And thus have they gone on, forever overthrowing and being overthrown, through the long and dreary roll of Mexican chiefs. Besides these general revolutions, the local conspiracies, secessions, and revolts have never ceased for a month since the Republic had an existence.

"If," said Mr. Douglas, in his speech delivered before the Illinois Legislature, a few days prior to his death,—"if a defeat at a constitutional election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority, in raising the traitorous hand of rebellion against the constituted authorities, *you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico.* According to my reading of Mexican history, there never has been one [probably he meant never *but* one] presidential term from the time of the revolution in 1821, down to this day, when the candidate elected by the people ever served his four years. In every instance, either the defeated candidate (or some ambitious conspirator) has seized upon the presidential chair by the force of the bayonet, or he has turned out the duly elected candidate before his term expired. "Are we," asked he, "to inaugurate this Mexican system in the United States?"

The Volunteer System Our Only Safety.

The Senate has concurred with the House in committing the task of putting down the rebellion, and by implication of preserving the future peace of the country, to volunteers. This action is not only in harmony with the genius of our institutions, but with the most obvious dictates of economy and safety. A people who appoint the Government, and provide the means for its support, should never lose sight of the fact that they must defend it from harm. Whenever this duty and office is delegated, they become indifferent to the character of their rulers, who seize upon this indifference as the means of their own aggrandizement. The idea that the people are to protect, as well as support their Government, keeps constantly alive a sense of patriotism, as well as manliness and power. It is the only thing that gives real dignity to a democracy. It trains the people as to the duties both of Government and subject, and renders them adepts in the science of practical politics. Power must rest somewhere, and nothing tends so much to transfer it from the people to the Government as a standing Army. De. Tocqueville saw clearly that our advantage over all other nations lay in dividing up the functions of government into infinitesimal quantities, rendering concentration and consequently oppression impossible. A well administered Government has never anything to fear from the people, while a well-disposed people may have everything to fear from Government.

If the action of Congress be faithfully followed up, we shall escape the gravest calamity feared from the war—a great standing Army—and convert the war into the greatest of blessings. It had become inevitable. Long before it commenced, the oligarchy of Slavery had susceptibly disgraced us in the eyes of the world. Even the English people, who ought to understand us better, and excuse a great many things to the tyranny and baseness of this oligarchy, had long since came to the conclusion that our institutions were completely rotten, that our grand experiment had utterly failed, and that anarchy must be the result of our downward career. Fight we must, or be forever disgraced, and justify all the opprobriums heaped upon us. A conspiracy to overturn the Government, embracing nearly two-fifths of all the States, had broken out in open war. If this conspiracy, thoroughly armed and organized, and carrying off nearly one-half of the officers of the standing Army, can be speedily and effectually put down, and order restored and enforced by the spontaneous rising of the people, who, when restored, return again to their ordinary avocations, we have gained a place in the opinion of the world of infinite value to ourselves and the race. Such will be one of the trophies of the war, which was also necessary to preserve the self-respect of the North, and to convey, for the first time, a proper lesson to the South. It will raise the North and the ideas it represents to a proper position of power and influence, and by depressing the South, and destroying the charm of its fancied power and invincibility, it will place it in a condition where, for the first time, it can begin to see things in their proper relations.

If we can secure all these advantages by the war—our self-respect and the respect of other nations; can prove to the world the capacity of man for self-government, and that the freest Democracy can put forth the greatest power; and make all this demonstration without leaving a canker behind that in time must eat into our very vitals, then we have truly accomplished a great mission. But if we have a large standing army, we have simply averted one evil by exposing ourselves to a greater one. It is the nature of every institution to array itself against the people—to seek to extend its power and privileges. When a man adopts a profession he soon becomes incapable of all means of support outside of it. If this fails, starvation stares him in the face. He consequently seeks to make his particular caste a sacred one, against which it is treason to act or speak. Proscription, which soon comes to its aid, establishes its inviolability. The moment this is fully confirmed all motive and stimulus to exertion is at an end. If England had commenced the Crimean war with a standing army not exceeding 10,000 men, she would have saved herself infinite mortification and loss, and achieved a far higher success. From the length of the roll, both in munitions and men, she assumed a capacity which was soon found to be utterly wanting. Defeats had to be suffered and precious time lost to bring her to that frame of mind she would have been in, had she been without any standing army whatever. In such case she would have proceeded sensibly and methodically to work. We owe our escape in the great rebellion to the absence of those assumed protectors, who may be corrupted into the most deadly and dangerous foes. In peace, a standing army supplies no motive among the great mass to energy and improvement. Both officers and soldiers become listless and torpid, under the influence of idleness and a plenty of pay. The mission of this country is not war, but peace. In time of peace a large standing army is an insult to the intelligence and virtue of the people. In the event of an outbreak it may be unreliable from treachery or laxity of discipline. The volunteers are always ready at call; are capable of the highest military qualities, because intelligent, and because their stake is the safety of themselves, their families and their property. Let us adhere to a system which is equally our salvation in peace as well as war, and secure to ourselves a triumph more lasting and valuable than even the subjection of the great rebellion.

The British Press on the War.

The English magazines, issued on the day of departure of the last mail, show us what are the feelings and opinions of our transatlantic cousins, of that portion at least which is represented by the quarterly and monthly publications, with regard to the conflict between the North and the South. The Editor of the *United Service Magazine*, the monthly organ of the Army and Navy, commenting on the dispatch of troops to Canada, a step to which he objects on the ground that they are more to be required in the Mediterranean, yet expresses his belief that the chances of England becoming entangled in the war are increasing.

"It is in vain," he writes, "that we have, in our anxiety to keep out of it, manifested sympathy with the strongest side; and thus, in a moral point of view, already compromised our neutrality. To strengthen the North, a proclamation forbade Her Majesty's subjects to engage in the quarrel, the privateers of the South have been denied the shelter of our ports, and we have made a proposal to President Lincoln to declare privateering piracy. Yet the North has been irritated, instead of soothed, by our attitude, and the feeling against us, according to last accounts, had risen to frenzy. Under such an influence an irritable officer of the Star and Stripes may at any time plunge the two countries into war."

There was no need, he says, to bemoan our disruptions, to decry the South and magnify the North. He regards the split as a deliverance for mankind, and wonders why the Press and public men of England should lament an event which divides the power of "an arrogant, besotted, irritable and quarrelsome mob, who overrule all the intellect and worth of America," and removes the danger of such power.

The *National Review*, which reflects the opinions of Mr. Bagshot, son-in-law and biographer of the late Mr. James Wilson, of the *Economist*, while it regards the disruption as permanent and inevitable, touches not upon the contingency of war with England, though it enunciates sentiments towards America not very dissimilar from those of the magazine. Taking the New-York Times since January last as its basis, it reviews the events and their causes, and comes to the conclusion that there is nothing to fight about, and nothing to regret, on the part of the North at least.

"Their unanimous anger and bitter sense of wrong," says the writer, "are sentiments perfectly natural and legitimate. But these are not the *only* sentiments they ought to feel; nor are they wise, according to the best judgment we can form on the subject, in allowing even these sentiments to hurry them into hostilities. They cannot compel the South to come back into the Union, and they ought not if they could. On the contrary, we see more than one reason why they should rejoice at the catastrophe. Secession has at once relieved them from a terrible embarrassment, a great obloquy, an ominous, gigantic, ever-growing danger."

The writer dwells at some length upon the embarrassment, obloquy, and danger to which he alludes, and then proceeds to set forth the reasons why, in his opinion, England cannot sympathize very heartily either with the North or the South.

"She cannot," he says, "regret the disruption; she can scarcely desire either the exulting triumph or the utter subjugation of the South; she can only deplore and deprecate an aimless and sanguinary war. She is certain to suffer during its continuance; she can hardly be benefited by either termination. Whether America is to be one republic, or two, or several, she will probably continue as commercially valuable to us as she has been, and can never be as politically troublesome. For purposes of external aggressions, she must, under any circumstances, be less powerful, and therefore probably less unjust, less encroaching, and less cantankerous than was her wont. The *effect* of secession, however secession may end, cannot be undone. So far, good. But we cannot be very zealous for the North; for we do not like her ambition; we are irritated by her insolence; we are aggrieved by her tariffs; but still we have much feeling of kinship and esteem. We cannot be all zealous for the South; for though she is friendly and free-trading, she is fanatically Slave, and slavery is the object of our rooted detestation. The strict neutrality, therefore, which policy prescribes to England in this unnatural strife is the real dictate of perplexed and divided feeling, no less than of propriety and prudence."

That there is any alternative save recognition of Southern independence, the writer does not believe; and he therefore, urges the policy of separation by mutual consent; and enters into the questions of boundary and navigation of the Mississippi. Virginia and Kentucky, he believes, will ultimately cast their lot with the North.

"No Fugitive Slave Law," he says, "no treaty of extradition of runaway Slaves as such, can survive a war. The slaves in Kentucky and Virginia—already, from their vicinity to all the stir and stimulus of freedom, the most intelligent and formidable of the black population—will have unusual facilities for escape, and are sure to become restless and excitable, and will be truant and unmanageable, if not insurrectionary. Their masters will gradually, therefore, either sell them South, or move South with them. That the border States might thus, within a very short period of the accomplishment of final separation, cast in their lot with the free North, seems absolutely certain."

As to the South, he looks anxiously at its future, and has a dim vision of servile revolt and a negro State, republic or monarchy, far South.

These extracts indicate clearly enough that the same prejudice and obfuscation which govern a majority of the daily press, also beclouds the graver reviews and magazines. Ignorant of our Constitution and ideas, and even profoundly ignorant of our geography, they discuss our present and future national life with a flippant dogmatism, which should appeal rather to our contempt than our anger. One effect of this war will perhaps be to teach these people that we deserve the study which shall make us better understood.

Cotton Culture in Africa.

From the data which have already been given in the Times in regard to the capabilities of Africa as a cotton field, it is evident that all that is now wanted there is the application of capital, in order to an extensive export of the staple to the American and European markets. Although much cotton is now grown there, and considerable quantities are manufactured by the natives for their own use, yet it will require the stimulus of intellect and capital from abroad before the native labor can be brought into such exercise as to induce confidence in a continuous supply from those regions. The Portuguese have, for some time past, yearly purchased large quantities of cotton cloths for use among the slaves of Brazil. From Lagos and the Bight of Benin it is stated that 200,000 cotton cloths of native manufacture had been exported in 1857, the amount of weight being nearly 1,000,000 pounds. These, of course, are more cumbrous than articles of American manufacture. Merrimac, or Lowell manufactured cottons, would soon supplant the native fabrics for most purposes, if the natives could exchange their raw materials for the various manufactured articles of America or England. The certainty of a lucrative commerce following in the wake of civilization, should call for the inquiry as to the feasibility of opening a commercial intercourse with the West Coast of Africa, and the regions bordering on the Niger.

While there is so much depression existing in various branches of trade, it would seem to be sound policy and wisdom to inquire whether shipments of goods to Africa to be returned in African cotton, palm oil, &c., would not be remunerative. These articles are in such constant demand, especially in England, that there can scarcely be a doubt of the success of judicious ventures in that direction. A brief examination of the cost of cotton production in Africa, will show that that region can easily be brought into direct competition with the South, and can undersell American slave-grown cotton.

The cost of cotton in the seed, in West Africa, is about one cent per pound, and it requires about four pounds to make one pound of clean cotton.

The cost has been computed to be, say, as laid down in Liverpool:

Four lbs., to make 1 lb clean cotton	4 cents.
Cleaning ⅛c., packing and canvas 1c.	1⅛ cent.
Carriage and charge on board	⅛ cent.
Freight and charges to England	2⅛ cents.
Total	8⅜c. per lb

This cotton is the average quality produced there, and readily sells for the same price as average American, always for 4c. or 6c. per pound more than East Indian of average quality. West African cotton readily sells for from 14c. to 18c. per pound. That which is produced in Liberia is equal to South Carolina and Georgia staples. These calculations are predicated on the cost as now produced through the usual native supply. If ample capital were used, and large quantities produced under skillful direction, no doubt the proportion would be greater.

The price of native labor in some portions is 10 cents a day; in Liberia, of course, it is greater. But here is a fair margin of profit on the export of 100 per cent.; of course, as manufactured articles are taken in payment for the cotton, or pass through the hands of the exporter, there will be another profit realized in the transfer to African hands. Supposing this also to average 100 per cent. on cost, then capital will be receiving 200 per cent. on its investment in the African cotton trade. One-half of this, or one-quarter, would be thought an excellent return in many branches of trade.

If we reckon the cost of labor in Africa and compare it with the expense of labor in the Southern States, we shall see what an immense advantage Africa possesses in that respect in competing with the Cotton States for the British market. Labor is abundant, we have said, at 10 cents a day, but we will put it at 20 cents, allowing that labor will be better paid when cotton production shall become more regular and certain. At 20 cents a day, and three hundred days to the year, we have $60 as the wages of an adult laborer in the cotton-fields of Africa. Provisions are so abundant and cheap that this is equivalent to $300 a year in America. On the principle of *paid labor*, this is the whole cost to the employer, of his laborer, unless he choses to provide further for the welfare of those in his employ. Contrast this with the expense of slave-labor in Georgia or Mississippi, and the inutility of unpaid service is strikingly manifest. In the light of political economy, alone, Slavery is an absurdity, and ought to be relinquished. At the average price of $1,000 lately paid for prime hands in the South, we have, to begin with, the interest on first cost. This, at 7 per cent., is $70, $10 more than the entire wages paid to the African laborer, at the maximum price of 20 cents per diem. To this must be added the expense of food, clothing, dwelling, medical attendance, medicine, &c. These, at even the most moderate estimate, must be at least $50 per annum; where the slaves are well treated it must be more than this. Here we have more than double the cost of the African laborer, superadded to the wear and *tear* of the plantation life, the cost of utensils, and the entire loss of the capital invested in the slave when he dies.

The difference, then, must be set off thus:

Cost of an adult laborer (paid) in Africa, per annum	$60
Cost (including interest) of an adult slave in America, per annum	$150
Difference in favor of Africa, per capita	$70

In fine, the saving effected, or added profit, accruing to the cotton planter in Africa who employs 100 laborers would be $7,000, as compared with the planter in America working the same number of slaves. It would be well if the deluded victims of secession at the South would count up these figures, and let them have their due weight. They would gain more by giving freedom to their slaves, and letting them work on shares, either in America or Africa, than by holding them in bondage. If monied men would place some capital in Liberia, to be worked in this method by industrious colored men, they could reap a large return, and immensely aid in the development of that productive region.

Gen. Banks.—The country will be greatly pleased to learn that Gen. Banks is placed in command of the Army, now under Gen. Patterson, and that his great energy and sagacity are to be available at once in the field. Gen. Patterson came into the service at the head of the three months' volunteers from Pennsylvania, and his time expires in a few days. The appointment of Gen. Banks to this command in the valley of Virginia, puts him at the head of the next to the largest corps of the National Army; and we know he will wield it with promptitude and effect. The country had begun to fear that political jealousies would keep him in Coventry. But he is out of the Baltimore prison at last.

Jeff. Davis and His Pirates.

The United States Government will soon be confronted by a question, the decision of which may add extreme acrimony to the war now waging between the loyal States and the South. The trial of Capt. Baker and his associates, of the privateer *Savannah*, must very shortly result in their conviction, and their condemnation to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for piracy. Nothing but a pardon or a respite from the President of the United States can stay their doom, after the decree of Court and jury is entered up.

It is not likely that Mr. Lincoln will interfere with the regular course of law in behalf of these criminals. There is no plea that can be made for clemency. They sinned wilfully and wickedly, and are not penitent even for the crimes they have committed. And unfortunately for them, their followers in the buccaneering business will not let their offence nor its enormity fade away from the public mind. Every day or two, fresh irritation is given by the impudent acts of the roving pirates *Sumter* and *Jeff. Davis*, and the popular demand grows louder for summary vengeance on all such pestilent marauders.

It must go hard with Capt. Baker, therefore, and he had as well be preparing for the final surrender of his commission from Jeff. Davis, and the acceptance of one, with sealed orders, for a voyage over the dark sea that is the boundary of human life.

But what if Capt. Baker is hung? We now know that Jeff. Davis has sent a letter to President Lincoln, threatening prompt and cruel retaliation on citizens of the United States, unfortunately in his power, if Capt. Baker and his crew shall be hung. Is it not hard to leave our countrymen that are prisoners at Richmond to such a hard fate, when we might save them? Is it not a poor exchange, to give up good men to be murdered, in return for the satisfaction of hanging a few characterless pirates?

So many will inquire, and all will admit it is a serious matter. But we apprehend the catastrophe is unavoidable—and if we lose good men for pirates, it must be accepted as one of the hard fortunes of war. It cannot be avoided. Many good lives must be sacrificed in war, and men cannot always select the time and manner of their dying. If they die for their country, the honor must be deemed the same. If Jeff. Davis chooses to murder men in cold blood, because the United States hangs buccaneers according to the forms and requirements of law, it must be so. We cannot yield a principle, a policy, and the regular awards of our Courts and our laws, under the threat that if we do not, an arch-rebel will become a murderer besides.

The country will require some other mode of dealing with Jeff. Davis besides submitting to his indecent and barbarous threats. And if it be true, as we suppose it is, that Gen. McClellan has captured Col. Pegram and near one thousand rebels in Western Virginia, we hope they will be retained as prisoners of war and hostages for Jeff. Davis' good conduct—not coined into "Union men," as the custom has been, and turned loose under the slender shackles of an oath. We want these men as a stock in trade when the war of barbarism begins. And when Baker is convicted and condemned, we wish President Lincoln to send a notice at once to Jeff. Davis, informing him of the fact, and of the unquestionable purpose to hang him; and, moreover, assuring Mr. Davis, upon the honor of a President, that if he dares to hang one loyal Unionist in consequence, fifty rebel prisoners shall answer with their lives for every liege citizen of the United States so murdered. If we have to deal with pirates and villains, it is of infinite importance to the Government to keep well ahead of them in all the means and appliances of their chosen mode of strife.

Value of Skill in Sharp-shooting.

The entire change which has taken place in the tone and the attitude of the Secessionists since the uprising in the loyal States reminds us of an anecdote told of Mr. Berdan, now Col. Berdan, of the Regiment of Sharp-shooters. Several years ago Mr. Berdan, then a very young man, and not so widely known as he is now, either as an inventor, for his personal qualities, or as a rifle shot, was talking with a friend in the barroom of an inn at a town on the Kentucky side of the Ohio. In the room was also one of those Bowie-knife bullies who infest the South and West; a man who had made himself dreaded wherever he was known by his readiness to pick a quarrel, and his skill with the knife, the rifle and the pistol. This man, stepping up to Mr. Berdan's friend, said that he wanted to speak to him. "Wait a moment," was the reply; and the interrupted conversation went on. Soon the bully stepped up again, and, laying his hand on the shoulder of his acquaintance, said, in a tone half-banter, half-earnest, "J——, when I tell you I want you, I expect you to come." "Certainly, certainly; but Mr. Berdan was talking about his invention; and it was so interesting that"——. "Oh, d—— those Yankee inventions, and d—— the fellows that come to sell them." The words were hardly well spoken when the speaker was flying backward over a huge open stove behind him, being constrained thereto by a well-delivered blow between the eyes from Mr. Berdan's right arm. There was a tumult at once; and men threw themselves between the inventor and immediate death. They informed him, however, that his fate was but postponed. His opponent would of course challenge him, and certainly kill him if he accepted; and if he did not accept, shoot him "on sight" for not accepting. Mr. Berdan replied that he was not a fighting man, but that "on this occasion he fought." He was challenged in due form and accepted—naming, as his weapons, rifles at two hundred yards. The terms suited his opponent "exactly," but he begged Mr. B.'s indulgence for a few days, till he recovered the use of his eyes. Mr. B. was accommodating. But the blow was so well planted that recovery was rather slower than was expected; and meantime a long-expected rifle match came off in the neighborhood which was to decide the merits of two rival manufacturers, one of whom was the famous Wesson. Wesson had undertaken to produce a man who, with *his* rifle, could beat Dimmick, a great shot, whose remarkable feats had brought the rival gun into general favor. To make the story short, WESSON'S champion proved to be Mr. BERDAN, who, on three trials of ten or twelve shots each, at two hundred yards, not only beat DIMMICK on every trial, but made the greatest rifle-shooting on record in this country. His name, of course, was, in that place, at once in every body's mouth; but the nub of the whole affair was, that he soon received a message from his challenger that it was hardly worth while for him to await the recovery of the damaged eye, and that he might consider the challenge as withdrawn! And so ended the only duel and the only rifle-match in which Col. BERDAN was engaged.

There are brave men at the South, as well as at the North, we know; but this incident is one of many that give color to the assertion made by those who have the opportunity to know, that much of the noisiest, and sometimes bloodiest, Southern bravery is often very silent and inoffensive in the presence of an opponent known to be well-armed and determined.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Advance of the Army—A Grand Spectacle—Probable Duration of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The advance of Gen. McDOWELL'S *corps d'armée*, which took place on the 17th—a memorable day in the annals of this country—presented a very fine spectacle. Imagine fifty-five regiments, of one thousand men each, independant of their origin and organization, commanded by independent colonels, different in equipment, dress, and drilling, coming from various regions and climates, speaking different languages, defiling, with flying colors and music in front, under a tropical sun, in the midst of Virginia dust, which, however sacred, is nevertheless intolerable! And a file of wagons, as long as the landing of Noah's ark, after the Deluge! And the tramping and neighing of the horses, smarting under the stings of the flies, and the heat of the day! And the city vehicles, filled up with ladies and gentlemen, and attending the departure of the Army! And, now and then, the shriek of the clarion renting the air, and trenching upon the fifty bands of music, playing the "Star Spangled Banner," the sound of which awakened in every man's heart sentiments of patriotism and honor! It was, indeed, a curious sight, and the stranger who witnessed it must have been struck with the firm and energetic appearance of our troops, and with the martial ardor which beamed on every soldier's countenance. It was not an army, in the strict sense of the word, and a military man might have smiled at an order of march having the artillery in front and the cavalry in the rear. It was a gathering of armed men, making up their deficiency in tactics and discipline by the moral bond which unite them in a common cause, and by the self-confidence which they derive from the sentiment of their individual value. In that respect, the Army of Gen. McDOWELL has no superior in any part of the world. If right and might make success, our Army is sure to reap an abundant harvest of laurels, unless, however, that by giving up all restraints, as in the case of the burning of part of the village of Germantown to ashes, and other depredations of a similar nature, she brings disgrace upon herself, and upon the country which has put its trust in it. I hope, however, that when the divisions of that army will have been left to act for themselves in the campaign just opening, and when the hardship of military life will have commenced, they will feel the necessity of a better organization, and of a stricter discipline. No army can do without both.

Now that the wheel is moving, the first question which presents itself to our mind is this: Will this Army and the victories which are likely to attend its operations put and end to secession? Will our conflict with the South end with the first battle, or will it begin only then? Will the submission of Virginia bring the other States to acknowledge the supremacy of the National Government, and to obey the laws, or will it alienate them the more, and increase their resistance On these questions I find opinions widely divergent. The school of Optimists, in the first rank of which stand Gen. SCOTT, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. BATES, &c., are convinced that the war will be of short duration; that the secession policy is only entertained by a few leaders, and that no sooner will they have felt the weight of adversity than the masses who are personally and by interest opposed to them will be glad to shake their yoke and to resume their former allegiance to the Government of the United States. This idea seems to have been harbored by Gen. SCOTT since the beginning of our troubles with the South. Three months ago he is known to have said to several persons that the war would be over in less than a year. Our Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, is as much, if not more, hopeful than the General. He neglects no occasion to ventilate his feelings on that subject. The other day, when the news of Gen. McCLELLAN'S success reached the White House, he exclaimed in a fit of enthusiasm, "Thank God, secession is over." These rose-colored views and sentiments, proceeding as they do from men whose words are an authority, are certainly most encouraging. For myself, I am ready to share them as soon as they have received the sanction of events. Unfortunately, they do not appear to be entertained by all, and I know many persons who have the bad taste to be of a very different opinion. They think that defeat will produce among Secessionists the same feeling as it would with us, and that far from causing their troops to disband, as it is secretly expected by men of the North, they would find in their very reverses the means to infuse into the minds of the Southerners an increased energy and vigor, and give a new start to hostilities.

Mr. SUMNER, the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts, has just communicated to me a letter from Paris, written to him by M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN, the author of a work, in two volumes, just published, having for its title *Abolition de l'Esclavage.* The first volume refers to the practical results obtained by the abolition of Slavery in the French, Danish and Swedish possessions. The second speaks of the effects and consequences of Slavery in the United States, in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Holland, and of the actual state of abolition of the Slave-trade; it concludes by a memory upon Slavery and Christianity, in which the formal incompatibility existing between religion and seritude is strongly delineated. Coming immediately after the work of GASPARIN, the effect of which has been very great upon European opinion, this book can but add to the influence the North exercises among all civilized communities, and help the cause to which we have devoted our men, our treasures and our energies. I hope the work will be translated as soon as he will have reached America.

M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN belongs to one of the most honorable families of the French magistracy, and has filled with much ability several offices under the French Government. He was once Mayor of Paris, and is now Administrator of the Hospitals of that city. His book has been presented by him to the Society of the Moral and Political Sciences, and M. MIGNET, its perpetual Secretary, will soon report upon it. ***

Will Gen. Scott Lead the Army—Gen. McClellan—A Chance for Speculation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

It is not known whether Gen. SCOTT intends to take the field in person. Some think he will; but it is probable that his age and feeble health may interpose barriers to an active participation in the fight. At any rate he will receive the glory of having planned the campaign, when success crowns it, and his laurels will not be sullied by his remaining quietly at Washington. He may follow the Army and direct its movements, but it cannot be expected of a man 75 years of age, that he should lead the advancing columns which he has organized and assigned to their respective duties. If Gen. SCOTT shall, for the reasons here assigned, remain in Washington, there is ground to hope that he will call McCLELLAN to the command of the centre, putting him over the divisions of PATTERSON and McDOWELL, and of the whole Army when its several parts shall converge together. The achievements of Gen. McCLELLAN in Western Virginia have fully sustained the high expectations of his friends, and they now think that he should be placed in the more responsible command of leading the Grand Army to Richmond. He has already achieved all the glory that remains for him in the West, for if he expects to overtake WISE, I predict that he will be sadly disappointed. Unless Gen. SCOTT in person shall take the field, and there is reason to apprehend that his health will not be equal to the task,—there is no man in the country in whom the people and the Army would repose so much confidence as in McCLELLAN. His capture of the enemy's camp, baggage, artillery and provisions, and an embarrassing number of prisoners, with a loss of less than fifteen killed, shows a power of combination and strategy from which we may expect the grandest achievements if he shall be placed in the right position. It must be remembered that Gen. McCLELLAN'S Army is made up—with the exception of two companies—entirely of volunteers, and is indifferently provided with auxiliaries for prosecuting a successful campaign. The troops opposed to him were commanded by a distinguished Virginia officer, formerly of our Army, and the names of several others among the killed and prisoners may be found upon the Army Register for January, 1861.

The TIMES is unjust to the Virginians in its criticism upon the speed displayed by them in Western Virginia. There must have been some great natural impediments in their way—high-walled mountain barriers, or unfordable streams—to explain their ill-luck in getting out of the way of McCLELLAN'S troops. At any rate, they have retrieved themselves by their expedition at Fairfax Court-House, and have well earned the new reading which some wag has given to the cabalistic letters, F. F. V.—viz., fast-footed Virginians.

It is due to the produce-dealers of New-York, and especially those of the West, to know that the Government is now paying $2 50 per bushel for beans. I understand from a Buffalo man that they can now be bought in that city for $1 37½ to $1 50, and that the expense of transporting them to Washington is 20 cents—viz., to New-York 16 cents, and from thence to this city 4 cents. Here, then, is a chance for somebody to make money, and for the Government to save it. When the new crop comes in, it is said that beans will be sold for $1 25 in Buffalo. Peas, which are a good substitute for beans, sell for 75 cents at Buffalo, and may be had here at 95. These facts are sufficient to demonstrate that we have a liberal commissariat, and those who have provisions to sell should not stand back. OBSERVER.

Senator Pomeroy's Bill for Suppressing the Slaveholder's Rebellion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1861.

The debates in Congress are becoming more and more caustic, bold and determined. There is no fear of any further "disgraceful compromises" while the present members are in their seats. It is not far down in the past to that period when the country looked for daring Anti-Slavery speeches from only two or three men. HALE and SEWARD, or SUMNER and CHASE, in the Senate, and LOVEJOY and GIDDINGS in the House, could be tolerated in saying what they believed to be radically true, and then for every minute these gentlemen occupied in debate, some devotee of the peculiar institution would rant by the hour and threaten like madmen.

Now, the whole North echoes the firm sentiment of equality and protection in all our National rights. The mantel of GIDDINGS is worn now in triumph by a large majority in the House, and the Senate is even contending for the title of the "popular branch" in regard to their declarations for human freedom.

On the 16th inst., Senator POMEROY, from Kansas, introduced a "Bill to suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion," that has been the subject of general comment, both in and out of the Senate, since that time. BRECKINRIDGE and his cohorts took the alarm at once, and began to cry *wolf.* In consequence of this agitation an exciting discussion came up in the Senate yesterday, on the tendency of the present war upon the institution of Slavery. That is the right way to view this whole war question, and thereby the South will regain their wandering senses. It is right to tell them they have caused this civil commotion, and that Slavery must be its price if not ended honorably at once in harmony with the Constitution, by having every State return to its former loyalty. This Pomeroy bill is a terse, logical presentation of the Slavery question.

There are no white-glove touches in this bill, but it names the Southern revolt the "Slaveholders Rebellion." Never was language more appropriate, and through all time shall this strife be signaled as the "Slaveholders' Rebellion." The term will be as comprehensive in the future as has been that of the "irrepressible conflict" in the recent past.

Gen. POMEROY intends to present his views in support of the bill the first opportunity, when a spicy debate may be expected. At present there is not a majority in the Senate that will favor such a bill, but I question whether a majority will be wanting twelve months longer, if the war continues. We must yet learn, that the only effective remedy for this rebellion, is to remove *the cause.* Gen. POMEROY will tell how *he* would do that when he gets the floor. His colleague, Gen. LANE, will sustain the same view. These Kansas Senators have had an education more severe than the catechism of the Priest, and they are bearing early fruit in consequence of that education. But this is only another rebound of the ball against the South. RANDOLPH.

The Slaveholders' Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to criticise your article under the above title, in Friday's issue. You admit that this rebellion is purely and solely the work of the slaveholders. You also admit that the Government would be justified in proclaiming emancipation "*as a last resort.*" Allow me to ask what you mean by this "*last resort?*" If you mean that when the Government, backed up by the people of the loyal States, shall have tried by other means to crush this rebellion, and failing in all others, then, and not till then, you would have emancipation proclaimed—if this is what you mean by a "*last resort,*" allow me to suggest that you have arrived at a most "lame and impotent conclusion." Think. You would have Government do all it can by its armies, by blockade, by non-intercourse, by stopping mails, by fines, by imprisonment, etc., and failing with all these powerful aids to crush the mos wicked rebellion that ever cursed humanity, then you would proclaim emancipation, would you? Why, Sir, the proclamations of a government thus defeated in its attempts to maintain its existence by putting down such a rebellion would not be worth the paper they were written on. *Who would respect them?* No those whom your armies could not conquer; not those whom your fines and imprisonment could not intimidate; not those whom you would, by proclamation liberate. Why? Because a Government thus weak, thus unable to maintain itself by enforcing its laws *would not have power to make its proclamations respected.* Don't you see the fallacy of your "*last resort*" proposition? The public see it, if you do not. If such a proclamation is to be issued at all, now is the time, while the Government is strong, or has the credit of being strong enough to make its proclamation respected. Let the TIMES aid by its powerful influence, the passage of the bill to suppress "The Slaveholders' Rebellion." Yours, &c., SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Movements of McClellan—Its Consequences—Ohio and Indiana Forces—Effect of the Western Advance—Flank Movements—Concentration on Richmond.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, July, 1861.

I never attempt to give you news, for telegraphs and reporters furnish you that far in advance of anything which can be communicated by quiet observers at single points. But there is one thing in which I observe your telegraphs and reporters fail in, and it is one very important to the reader who would understand the whole relations and effects of the war movements. Your reporters likewise are at single points, or move with the Army. They give you, therefore, *isolated events* with great rapidity, but they fail to give you the *connections* of several movements, or the strength of several positions and forces. With your permission, I will occasionally give you a view of the whole field, connecting one movement with another, especially in regard to the West or flank movement. Your telegraph reporters inform you that McCLELLAN has burst on Virginia with a large force and been strikingly successful; but, to read the account, you would not know whence they came, or how strong they are, or what they aim at, except that some regiments of Ohio and Indiana volunteers are driving out the insurgents of Western Virginia. The fact is, McCLELLAN'S Army has been forming and drilling for two months in Ohio and Indiana, mostly at Camp Dennison, on the Miami River, and at Indianapolis. It contains now some of the finest corps in the service, and no troops have gone to the field better prepared than those of Indiana. The Army of McCLELLAN in Virginia is now composed very nearly of the following forces:

Ohio Volunteers	18 Regiments.
Indiana Volunteers	6 Regiments.
Virginia Volunteers	3 Regiments.
Kentucky Volunteers	2 Regiments.
Artillery	4 Corps.
Cavalry	1 Corps.

The whole army of Western Virginia now comprises little short of 30,000 men. Two or three regiments are, however, still on the Ohio River; and a distinct division is operating on the Kanawha. The Twelfth and Fourteenth Ohio Regiments, with the First and Second Kentucky, under Gen. COX, now constitute the Kanawha Army. It will probably be reïnforced, either from Camp Dennison or from a part of McCLELLAN'S corps, lying at Glenville or Beverly. At any rate, the marauders under WISE and JENKINS will be cleared out. This JENKINS was a member of Congress, and now heads a party of horsemen, seizing Union men and scattering terror around. The Ohio men are now fast on his heels, and, if he does not make fast time, will put him in the category with PEGRAM and GARNETT. As to WISE, he may perform some rash exploits; but if his column does not retreat rapidly on the southwest, he will be captured, as PEGRAM'S forces were. Here let me remark on the topography of Western Virginia, which will explain some of the movements there. From the Ohio River to the Blue Ridge, the whole country consists of mountain ridges and intermediate valleys. A very large part of it is in its native state, covered with forests and rocks. The consequence is, that an army of anything but scouts *must* move on the *roads.* They can make no cross cuts, as they might over plains. The mountains and the woods heap themselves up in impenetrable ramparts. To obviate this in regard to migration and commerce, Virginia has provided several turnpikes, and some of them very good; and was, at the commencement of the war, carrying forward railroads to the Ohio. The roads from any one point are few; and hence an army, not superior in force, may be very easily captured if not extremely cautious. It was McCLELLAN'S intention, and it was partially successful, to take the whole rebel force at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain prisoners. At Leedsville, (look at the map,) near Laurel Hill camp, there were, as I understood it, three roads—one from Phillippa, on which Gen. MORRIS advanced; another to St. George, on which the rebels, under GARNETT, retreated, and one to the south, to Beverly. The Laurel Hill camp covered the two former near their intersection, and the Rich Mountain was in advance of the Beverly Road—some eight or ten miles from the former camp. If the Laurel Hill camp was to be taken, then it was necessary to take or break up the Rich Mountain camp, and seize the Beverly road To do this, McCLELLAN left MORRIS in front of Laurel Hill, and moved on Rich Mountain in two columns, (which the telegraph informed you was done on the morning of the 11th,) leading one column himself to the Beverly Road, and the other was under Gen. ROSECRANTZ, (a graduate of West Point and a citizen of Cincinnati,) advanced in a detour on the other side. It happened that a courier to McCLELLAN, making a mistake, fell into the enemy's hands, and the plan was discovered at the last hour—the enemy forthwith preparing to fight, in which engagement they were signally defeated. Now, you will observe, that the columns under McCLELLAN and ROSECRANTZ, being ready to fall on Laurel Hill, on the side opposite Morris, the retreat of GARNETT became inevitable to save them from being entirely captured. GARNETT retreated, was killed, and his forces scattered.

I regard this movement of McCLELLAN'S as one of the most skillful and best executed, not only of this war, but of any war we have had. It is true that his forces (taken altogether) were greatly superior, and that in the end the rebels must have retreated; but the plan, the execution, and the results were quite brilliant.

Now, what portends, you may ask, this movement of the Western Army, when, (as will be the case in a few days,) the rebels are defeated and scattered in the whole country west of the Blue Ridge? Why, if you take a camp of 20,000, or 30,000 men, moving east across the Alleghanies, the map tells you at once that his camp is a *powerful flank movement* on Manasssas or Richmond, and, in fact, it is both. The last accounts evidently pointed to a movement of McCLELLAN, through Romney or Winchester. You will probably, before this reaches you, hear of the advance of Gen. HILL, from Cumberland. The entire movement, taken together, signifies *a grand flank movement on Richmond.* If I am right, it does no harm to say so—since the movement is not only begun, but so far executed, that nothing but the retreat of the enemy will do him any good. At what point, then, will McCLELLAN strike? It looks like Winchester. In that case, if PATTERSON stands still—which is what I think he ought to do—the advance of McCLELLAN rapidly towards his rear will compel the retreat of JOHNSTON. The union of PATTERSON and McCLELLAN will throw 50,000 men at once on Manassas Gap. If BEAUREGARD does not fight before then, he must retreat rapidly—nothing else can save him Richmond will then be the point. But the Western Army will descend through the valley, *flanking Richmond at every point.* Must they not retreat again? Is there any line capable of defence, short of the Roanoke? I go into no further details, since it is not desirable to make a plan for the enemy. I will only comment when the information cannot be made available. It is evident to me that the decisive points are in the West. Secession is now powerless, unless to compel us to subdue it. The politicians may see this, and submit, when we march to the Roanoke; if not, then the capture and ruin of New-Orleans, Mobile and Memphis will be the terrible witnesses to the mournful evils which follows the most causeless and attrocious rebellion against the strongest as well as the most benign of Governments. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The FLORENCES, at the Winter Garden, are doing as well as can be expected, the times, and lack of novelty being considered. Their entertainment is of the right kind, and if it were a little newer, would, in spite of adverse circumstances, attract the full attention of the public. Mrs. FLORENCE'S versatility is as as agreeable as ever, and Mr. FLORENCE'S Irishman is, as we have frequently observed, a most genial and pleasant impersonation. Several novelties are said to be in preparation, some of them of a patriotic character.

At Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre there has been no change of bill, nor does there seem to be a necessity for, or immediate prospect of, a change. When the right moment shall arrive Miss KEENE will be prepared with a new spectacular piece, excelling in splendor everything that has ever been seen in this country. It has been in preparation for many months, and it is intended to close the theatre for two weeks in order to rehearse it perfectly before it is brought out. Until then the public will probably remain content with the "Seven Sisters."

The young Wizard at Barnum's Museum has attracted good audiences. He seems to inherit his father's genius for the Black Art. The other novelties of the establishment are as varied as ever.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA has completed his new entertainment on the subject of the war, and will shortly introduce it to the public. The poem will be illustrated with a series of views on a new and extremely effective plan.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY'S Ethiopian performances, at Stuyvesant Institute, have outlived all opposition, and are now the only things of the kind to be witnessed in the City. His programme is changed every week. The last City Matinée took place on Saturday, and was well attended. We hear that Mr. CHRISTY and his incomparable band will give an afternoon performance at the St. Julien Hotel, Staten Island, on Wednesday next, commencing at 4 o'clock. This will be a great treat for the young folk of that part.

The Committee whose hard fate it is to examine the various contributions sent in by upwards of two thousand competitors for the grand National Ode, have rejected all but fifteen of the manuscripts as worthless. Even this remarkably small residue is not spoken of with enthusiasm. The final selection will of course be made from the number, and the fortunate laureate made known to the public during the next week. What a frightful destiny, to examine bad musical compositions, and worry through ungrammatical chords, in weather like this!

ADELINA PATTI has had the honor of singing before Queen VICTORIA at a State concert in Buckingham Palace. She sang a piece from MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah." Several other artists were present.

The success of Mr. FECHTER has been so great in London, that it is not remarkable an imitator has sprung up. The gentleman in question is a Frenchman, M. JULES SAMSON. He appeared at the Standard Theatre in the "Courier of Lyons," and seems to have made a failure, notwithstanding a good deal of praise in the papers.

Recent letters from Vienna announce, for the thousandth time, the approaching marriage of LISZT, the pianist, with the Princess WITGENSTEIN. It was stated last year in Germany that the illustrious couple *had* been married, and that all scandal was at an end. Every one knows that if they are not married, they ought to be.

There is a Philharmonic Society at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, where VERDI'S "Trovatore" is considered classical. The King, who has a tenor voice, is of course greatly admired by local critics.

Special musical preparation is being made for the opening of the London great exhibition of 1862. Inaugural compositions by the leading composers of Italy, Germany, France and England, are to be performed by a tremendous force of artists. Messrs. MEYERBEER and AUBER have already signalized their intention to prepare for the occasion, and will certainly do justice to the claims of their respective countries. The Committee applied to ROSSINI—as the head of the Italian school—but the *maestro* declined, saying that "if I still belonged to the musical world I should have made it a duty and pleasure to prove on this occasion that I had not forgotten the noble hospitality of England." The next representative of Italia's muse being the redoubtable VERDI, the Committee have applied to that gentleman. He, too, is said to have retired from the musical world, but we expect he will consent to return to it for this occasion. Most assuredly he is the representative of the latest phase of Italianism, and as such is well selected. England has not yet announced the name of the composer whom she intends to call upon. If the selection is made according to popularity, it will be Mr. M. W. BALFE; if according to merit, Mr. STERNDALE BENNETT. There are plenty of other composers, Messrs. W. V. WALLACE and Mr. G. A. MACFARREN being the most prominent.

JENNY LIND has recently appeared before a London audience, being drawn from her retirement, as usual, by a benevolent object. The papers say that her voice is as lovely as ever, and that she is unquestionably the finest soprano of the age. The generous always elicit generosity.

The London Metropolitan Police Force seem to be a musical body. They can boast of several regularly organized bands. There is to be a competition shortly between the various amateur bands of the Volunteer corps and Police. Upwards of one hundred, numbering over three thousand players, have signified their intention of being present.

Signor PACINI, the veteran composer, has recently completed a new Opera, called "Belphegor."

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, with the artists of his troupe, (now in Mexico,) will shortly visit California.

Mr. BOURCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn" has been withdrawn at the Adelphi Theatre, not because its attraction was on the wane, but because Mr. BOURCICAULT has decided that its run should be stopped for the present. No drama ever produced in England has reaped so steady a harvest of gold.

The immortal MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER has written a drama called "King Alfred," which will shortly be produced in Manchester. The moral drama is looking up.

The Birmingham Festival recurs this year on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August.

A celebrated London actress, Mrs. STIRLING, has recently been robbed of all her jewelry. A lot of people, headed by TOM TAYLOR, the dramatist, immediately subscribed a sufficient sum to replace it. Wonder if our dramatists would act in the same way.

Miss NINA FOSTER gave her second reading at Clinton Hall, on Thursday last.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

ARREST OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—The licenses granted last year expired on the 18th inst., and the Commissioners yesterday gave orders to arrest all persons who sold liquor without license. Additional Deputy-Sheriffs have been appointed for the express purpose of arresting unlicensed liquor dealers, and yesterday they arrested EDWARD STAPLETON, of No. 27 Washington-street; DANIEL FOGARTY, of No. 22 Vandewater-street; P. HUGHES, of No. 445 Tenth-street, and others, all of whom are now in prison. The Commissioners are now determined to do their duty, and to teach law-breakers that they can have their own way no longer, but must either obey the excise law or suffer the penalty prescribed for its willful violation.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING—GALLANT RESCUE.—Yesterday as the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield* was on her 5 o'clock trip from New-York, and when off Governor's Island, a little boy, named WHARTON WATSON, son of Mr J. H. WATSON, aged six years, fell overboard from the rail. The boat had proceeded some five hundred yards before it became known to the Captain, ISAAC VREELAND, who immediately turned back, when, strange to say, the child was seen floating on the surface of the water. Capt. E. K. KITTRIDGE, who was on board at the time, immediately sprang overboard, and succeeded in rescuing the boy from a watery grave. Life was so near extinct, that it was after great difficulty the boy was restored to consciousness.

ST. THOMAS' FREE CHAPEL.—The second annual sermon will be preached this morning at the chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, by the pastor, Rev. F. SILL, who will give a general review of the operations of the chapel for the past year.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN DISMISSED.—The two policemen, C. M. FOSTER and J. BAYER, who were charged with robbing a citizen in a lager bier saloon, in William-street, were honorably discharged by Judge OSBORN, on Saturday last. It turns out that they were called in to quell a disturbance, when they saw parties trying to rob the citizen, inside, and saved his watch for him. After this, the parties, to justify themselves, persuaded the citizen to make a charge against the policemen.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 19, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 12	128	224	352
Admitted to July 12	20	21	41
Discharged, cured or relieved	24	23	47
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	121	221	342

Males, 320; Females, 22.

The Commencement Season.

EXERCISES AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

The telegraph has already briefly reported the Commencement Exercises at Harvard College. In the Boston *Advertiser* we find the necrological list for the last year:

The ascertained deaths during the year have been thirty-one, being seven less than last year. The number of deaths during the academic year ending July, 1851, was forty-two; in 1852, forty-two; in 1853, sixty; in 1854, fifty-one; in 1855, fifty-one; in 1856, forty-three; in 1857, forty-eight; in 1858, thirty; in 1859, thirty-nine; in 1860, thirty-eight. The average number for the last eleven years is 43 and 2-11 per year.

Of those who have deceased during the past year, thirteen were lawyers, four were clergymen, four were physicians, two were merchants, two were teachers, one was a conveyancer, one was a horticulturist, and four had no profession. They were as follows:

Class.	Name.	Age.	Time and Place of Decease.
1795	Caleb Bradley	89	Westbrook, Maine, June 2, 1861.
1797	Daniel A. White	84	Salem, March 30, 1861.
1798	Isaac Fiske	82	Cambridge, March 11, 1861.
1800	Charles Lowell	78	Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1861.
1800	Lemuel Shaw	80	Boston, March 20, 1861.
1800	Benj. Welles	78	Boston, July 21, 1860.
1801	Stephen Minot	84	Haverhill, April 6, 1861.
1806	Nathaniel Jacob	78	Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1861.
1809	Henry B. Smith	71	Boston, April 1, 1861.
1812	Geo. E. Head	68	Boston, July 5, 1861.
1813	Orville L. Holley	69	Albany, N. Y., March 25, 1861.
1815	Ezra Hunt	70	Troy, Mo., Sept. 19, 1860.
1815	Gayton P. Osgood	64	North Andover, June 26, 1861.
1822	N. L. Bowditch	56	Brookline, April 16, 1861.
1822	Nathaniel Gage	60	Cambridge, May 7, 1861.
1822	Francis O. Watts	57	Roxbury, Sept. 28, 1860.
1823	Edw. V. Childe	56	Paris, France, Jan. 23, 1861.
1823	Jos. H. Farley	55	Pittsfield, Jan. 4, 1861.
1823	J. T. Woodbury	57	Milford, Jan. 16, 1861.
1829	Jas. D. Russell	51	Brookline, June 10, 1861.
1831	Moses Hagar	56	Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1860.
1831	Jos. R. Williams	52	Constantine, Mich., June 15, 1861.
1832	J. L. Whittemore	49	Paris, France, Oct. 14, 1860.
1834	Thaddeus Clapp	50	Dorchester, July 10, 1861.
1834	Rufus Hosmer	45	Lansing, Mich., April 20, 1861.
1840	Benj. Heywood	39	Worcester, July 21, 1860.
1846	John D. Austin	34	White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1861.
1849	Horace W. Adams	33	Boston, Feb. 17, 1861.
1854	Wm. G. Pearson	26	Oakland, Cal., Jan. 19, 1861.
1856	Isaac N. Beals	29	Dexter, Me., Aug. 5, 1860.
1856	Thomas Thaxter	26	Methuen, Aug. 15, 1860.

The following are the names of those deceased in previous years, but not before published:

1816	W. J. A. Bradford	61	At sea, Nov. 28, 1858.
1838	Abel Fox	41	Quincy, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.

The oldest living graduate is Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, of the class of 1790. He was born in Boston February 4, 1772. The next oldest is Dr. John Walton, of Pepperell, Mass., of the class of 1791. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., October 29, 1770. The third in seniority is Hon. Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, Me, of the class of 1793, He was born in Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1776. There are none living of the class of 1794 or of 1795. In the class of 1796, three are living. In the class of 1797, five; in the class of 1798, four; in the class of 1799, four; in the class of 1890, three.

THE EXERCISES AT YALE COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises at Yale College will begin on Sunday next. The following is the programme for the week:

Sunday, July 21.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. G. F. FISHER, Livingston Professor of Divinity.

Tuesday, July 23.—*Concio ad Clerum*, by Rev. MATSON M. SMITH, of Bridgeport.

Wednesday, July 24.—Annual meeting of the Alumni. *Afternoon.*—Oration before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, by E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston. *Evening.*—Address before the Alumni, by President STURTEVANT, of Illinois College, and Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by CHAMPION BISSELL, of New-York.

Thursday, July 25.—Commencement

Examination of Candidates for Admission to College, Monday and Tuesday, July 22 and 23.

The Associate Alumni of the Free Academy.

The regular annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the Free Academy was held on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 5½ P. M.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, Alfred G. Compton. Secretary, James Godwin. Executive Committee, Franklin S. Rising, Everett P. Wheeler and Nicaols H. Babcock, at large; George L. Clark, Class of '53; John M. Forbes, of '54; Charles G. Hayes, '55; Russell Sturgis, Jr., '56; Jared S. Babcock, '57; Samuel W. Whittemore, '58; Solomon J. Woolf, '59; Thomas Allison, '60; Roland G. Mitchell, '61.

Mr. JOHN HARDY was reëlected Trustee of the Students' Aid Fund, and Messrs. Charles H. Pratt, Russell Sturgis, Jr., and James L. Van Buren, were reelected as Auditors.

The report of the Trustees of the Students' Aid Fund occasioned some discussion, and a Committee was appointed to collect as speedily as possible the sums called for by the Trustees.

The Assosciation being notified of the deaths of HENRY E. MORIARTY and HENRY K. SLOAN, of the Class of '58; and REUBEN CROCHERON, of the Class of '60, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the friends of the deceased.

An amendment to the Constitution, by which it was proposed to admit to the Association students of good standing who may have left after completing their sophomore year, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The President appointed as Committee of Examinations, Russell Sturgis, Jr., John Hardy, John M. Forbes, Peter B. Wight, Charles S. Wightman, Everett P. Wheeler, Smith Bloomfield, Thomas Crowther, Manuel A. Kurshredt, David P. Fackler, Arnold Fanzer, Rowland Connor, Meletiah E. Dwight, Gilbert M. Elliott and James H. Pullman.

After some other miscellaneous business, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CLOSING OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The closing exercises of the Public Schools on Friday were of a very excellent character, and fully maintained the high standard that has been placed upon them by the public. At No. 15, the Primary Department, under the superintendence of Miss SARAH J. MARTIN, (formerly of New-York,) was excellent, and especially the allegory of Union and Disunion. Speaking, recitations and music composed the remainder, until near the close, when addresses were made by Messrs. Sprague, Meehan, Graham, Greenleaf, Rockwell and Douglass. The schools will reopen on the first Monday in September.

New-Jersey.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.—An estimable citizen, named JOHN SHOTWELL, residing in Hoboken, was seriously injured on Friday by jumping from the second story window of his residence. Mr. SHOTWELL has been suffering from illness for some time past, resulting in aberation of mind, and his family, being solicitous for his safety, kept a strict watch over him. On Friday, however, during the temporary absence of the nurse, he jumped out of the window to the area below, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and contusions of the head. He received medical attendance, and may recover.

ARREST OF A RECEIVER.—THOMAS DOOLING, a junk dealer in New-York, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, charged with having purchased a quantity of old brass belonging to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, knowing it to have been stolen. He was committed for trial.

Obituary.

THOMAS EDWARD RAWLINGS, an account of whose death, near Fortress Monroe, is telegraphed to us, was a brother of AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, formerly connected with *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.* He was born in England, and came to this country, several years ago, with his brother AUGUSTUS. He was about 21 years of age, and was recently connected with the *Illustrated News* of New-York.

NOT A SECESSION HOTEL.—In our Thursday's issue reference was made to a well-known Hotel in Perth Amboy, which was said to be the head-quarters of a number of Secessionists. Certain of the boarders at the establishment assure us that this is entirely incorrect; that no more loyal company can be found than is gathered at the house in question.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

HUBBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, July 20, after a lingering illness, CALVIN HUBBELL, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lanesboro', Mass., for interment.

COLLORD.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, suddenly, SAMUEL, youngest child of James and Mariet Collord, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 119 East 22d-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIDDLE.—In this City, on Saturday, July 20, after a short illness, JOHN KIDDLE, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Henry Kiddle, No. 190 East 19th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, THOMAS HIGGINS, aged 31 years and 4 months.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his brother Francis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., where a requiem mass will be celebrated, thence he will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance.

GEDNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 20, EVERETTA FRANCES, only child of George W. and Elizabeth A. Gedney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, (Sunday,) 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock.

THURSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 19, FREDERICK G. THURSTON, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 54 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, July 18, after a long affliction, borne with Christian fortitude, FRANCES, wife of Joseph Brooks, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 470 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

VANDERBILT.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, July 20, SIDNEY A. VANDERBILT, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Dutch Church, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

LOCKE.—In Sing Sing, on Monday, July 15, JAMES LOCKE, aged 70 years

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 393.—JULY 20, 1861.
26, 61, 72, 54, 48, 24, 10, 33, 12, 6, 21, 74.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 394.—JULY 20, 1861.
5, 78, 72, 70, 25, 6, 29, 75, 39, 46, 57, 40, 35, 19.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST REPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger,* Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861.

In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Roach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c., &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

DRUG STORES, FIXTURES, DRUGS, &c., at inducement prices, for cash. Staple Goods on hand. Parties wishing to buy or sell may hear of opportunities by calling at No. 93 John-st., on WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Agency.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

Recruits will now be accepted by the officers of this regiment, day or evening, at the rooms corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

Members, employed in business, will be excused for the present from attending drills during the day, but they must report themselves in person nightly from 8 until 11 o'clock.

The Military Route to Washington through Harrisburgh Without Change of Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In different communications, and more particularly in one over the signature of S. M. Felton, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, great complaints are made of the transportation of troops over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington. As the route *via* Harrisburgh is longer than that by Philadelphia, there must be some reason for sending troops by the former road. This Mr. Felton finds in the corrupt motives of political schemers. As the traveling public have long been familiar with the annoying delays and changes of cars at Philadelphia, Havre de Grace and Baltimore, they may find a better reason in these defects. At first, all the regiments sent by land passed through Philadelphia; but so great were the difficulties in transhipment of men and munitions, and so many men wandered from the ranks, were enticed away to dram-shops, or exhausted in marching through the cities, that the military authorities resolved to try the Harrisburgh route, despite the additional distance, as by that route, regiments, with their horses, artillery and stores complete, could be taken through to Washington without any necessary change, and without exposure to temptation. The guage is the same throughout, which is not the case on the other route, and this not only avoids changes, but enables all the cars of the companies, including the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to be united in case of emergency. Four regiments a day can be taken if necessary. This route now has decidedly the preference. Officers who have taken regiments both ways, can testify which is the better military route.

I am aware that many changes are now dispensed with on the Philadelphia route, also that the charges for transportation have been lowered; *but all the changes have been made since the troops began to go by Harrisburgh, and are the result of the competition.*

At present the regiments generally go by Harrisburgh. They are carried in comfortable cars, sheltered from the weather, at the same rates of fare and freight as by the Philadelphia route, and in twenty-four hours, including three hours for embarkation. Instances of extra delay in the case of particular regiments may no doubt be found on either route. Casualties will occur in moving large bodies of daring men, but these have been few, fewer even than on the other line, and these invariably from neglect of care by the sufferers. No lives have been lost from unfit accommodations, as Mr. Felton represents. There is no deficiency of cars, nor are they inferior to his. The men are not huddled together in freight cars. They arrive no more exhausted and much less "refreshed."

I claim great advantages for this route as a military one, and that its competition has been a great benefit to the public as well as the troops, and also a great saving to the Government by reducing prices. Every principle of justice therefore requires that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey should have the preference so long as they can do the business satisfactorily.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
President Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey.

Serious Disaster on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 30th ult., says:

"The non-arrival of the passenger train due yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock, caused some anxiety in the city, which became intensified as the day wore away without tidings of the train, and grave fears of accident were entertained. At about 5 P. M. the train finally arrived, and made certain what was before supposition and dread. It brought tidings of a serious accident which occurred on the upper division of the road, resulting in considerable damage to the Company, and what is of far greater consequence, loss of life and serious injury to many who survived the disaster. It appears that on Thursday night a special train, with a company of cavalry, comprising sixty men and their horses, bound North, came into collision with a regular freight train, Southward bound. This collision occurred near Trenton, Tenn. Twenty-five of the soldiers were wounded; two so badly that it is thought they cannot possibly recover. Only one horse was killed. The damage to the Company, it is estimated, is not less than $5,000. The locomotives were stove against each other—or, as our informant expresses it, 'the smoke-stacks stood hugging,' defying all efforts at separation. Several of the cars were materially damaged. The conductor and engineer of the up train, seeing the terrible disaster inevitable, took to the woods. The soldiers on the train became indignant and excited at the carelessness of the officials, and would have administered summary punishment upon them had they been overtaken. But, during the confusion attendant upon the disaster, the fugitives got too much the start, and eluded pursuit."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 20, 1861.

1,000	U.S.6's 1881,Coup	90	2,000	Chic.& N.W.2d m	16
1,000	do	89⅝	1,000	Gal.&Chic.2dm.b.	94
4,000	do	89	50	Bank of Commerce.	81½
6,000	U.S.6s 1862,Coup.	95	24	Broadway Bank	121
2,000	do	95¼	20	Bank of N. America	80
1,000	do	95½	94	Metropolitan Bank	90
6,000	Trea.10⅜ p.c.N's.	101½	10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	74¾
10,000	Trea.6 p.c. 2 yr..	99¾	900	New-York C. R. R.	78
5,000	Indiana State 5s	77	50	..........s15	78
5,000	Tenn. State 6s,'91	44	100	..........s10	78
5,000	do.........b10	43⅝	100	..........b30	78
75,000	do	43½	650	....	78⅛
4,000	do	43¼	20	Cumb. Coal. Pref	5½
5,000	Va. State 6s...s30	46	300	Erie Railroad	27
5,000	do.........s5	47	200	Hudson R. R. R	37
20,000	do	47	100	do	37
7,000	Georgia State 6s.	64	100	do.........b60	37½
9,000	N. C. State 6s..	57½	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	27
7,000	do	58	350	do	27
20,000	do.........s5	58	100	Reading R	38½
5,000	do.........s5	58¼	150	Mich. Cen. R	45½
2,000	do	58½	100	M. S. N. I. G.d. Stk	32½
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	44½	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
10,000	do.........s30	44¼	100	do.........s30	67½
10,000	do	44⅝	10	Cleve. C. Cin. R	94
39,000	do	44¾	50	Galena & Chi. R.s10	65½
5,000	do.......snwk	44¾	50	do	65
3,000	do.........s5	44¾	50	do.........s15	65½
1,000	Mo.6s,toH.&St.J.R	51½	150	do	65¼
8,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	57½	50	do.........s15	65¼
16,000	do	57	700	Clev. & Tol. R	31
1,000	E.R.Con.Bs, 1871	55½	100	do.........b10	31½
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	95½	400	do	31¼
4,000	Mich. So. S. F.Bs.	74½	100	do	31⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	91⅞	350	Chi. & Rock I. R	44
2,000	do	91½	150	do	43⅞
8,000	Chic.&N.W.1st m	40	350	do	43½

Saturday, July 20—P. M.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Board to-day. The indecisive Army news in the morning papers and the apprehension of a very bloody engagement at Manassas on Sunday or Monday caused prices to recede about ½@1 ℔ cent. on the Railway shares and 1 ℔ cent. on Government Stocks. The Border State Stocks were irregular. Tennessees fell off 1@1½ ℔ cent.; Missouris ½ ℔ cent.; while North Carolinas were higher than yesterday. Immediately after the adjournment, on the street there was some disposition to *Bear* the market on the Railways, but toward 3 o'clock the demand proved quite steady again for nearly all the parcels offered at going rates, and at the close of the dealings the following quotations were made; establishing about the decline from yesterday's last prices, as reported above:

New-York Central	78	Rock Island	44⅜
Erie	27	Galena	65⅛
Reading	38½	Michigan Guaranteed	32½
Hudson	37	Michigan Central	45½
Harlem Preferred	27½	Toledo	31¼
Pacific	74	Illinois Central	67½
Panama	111½	Missouris	44½

There was continued firmness, to-day, in most of the City Bank Shares, the following being the current bids:

New-York	84	American Exchange	82
Merchants'	90	Bk. of the Republic	92½
Mechanics'	90	Bk. of N'th America	80
America	100	Metropolitan	89
Phenix	93	Nassau	88½
National	85	Corn Exchange	79½
State of New-York	75	Continental	70
Commerce	81½	Importers & Traders'	82½
Broadway	120	Park	92
Ocean	72	Man. & Merchants'	75

The Sub-Treasurer sent $500,000 in gold coin to the seat of Government to-day, reducing the balances at New-York to $5,735,887.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the second week of July were:

Second week, 1861	$19,918 38
Second week, 1860	9,357 34
Increase	$10,561 04

The first half of the month shows as follows:

Two weeks, July, 1861	$42,663 67
Two weeks, July, 1860	18,714 68
Increase	$23,948 99

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in the

second week of July	$18,197
1860	17,539
Increase	$652

Weekly statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad, for the week ending July 15, 1861:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,403 35	$8,398 09
Freight	10,558 25	13,260 04
Sundries	815 33	853 05
Total	$16,776 93	$22,511 18

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, July 18.

The weather in the latter portion of last week, succeeding the rain and wind storms of the few days previous, was very fine; clear with fresh cool winds, and every way favorable for the wheat then in harvest, as well as for that maturing. Sunday and Monday it changed to a hot sultry temperature, with frequent showers, giving rise to renewed uneasiness about the later Spring Wheat, but Tuesday it came off fine, clear and cool again, and has since continued so favorable, that the wheat crop of the Northwest may now be considered beyond the reach of ordinary misfortune, and one which will give a fair average yield in quantity and quality, though it may be considerably short of the extraordinary crop of 1860. Corn is doing magnificently, and there is a world of it on the ground. Oats will turn out light. Rye is a good crop. Barley (probably) more or less injured.

The general tone of business and the markets noted here in our last review has continued the same, except that the general features then mentioned have been still further developed. Flour has improved slowly but firmly, and at the close an advance of 15c.@20c. may be safely quoted. Spring Wheat has been buoyant all the week, and closes active at an advance of 3c.@5c. Corn has been active but variable, the general range being ¼c.@½c. higher than a week ago. Oats have advanced ½c.@1c., and are still in active demand and scarce. Barley is in some demand, and prices have slightly improved. Rye dull and neglected. Fruits and Vegetables very irregular. Live stock irregular. Cattle active and prices firmer. Hogs slow of sale. Sheep steady. Hides unchanged. Tallow dull. Highwines quiet and steady.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2	176,540	79,291	231,852	469,107
3	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6	160,054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,156
16	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,219
21	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888
26	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,088,763

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 127 bbls. of Ashes, 17,461 bbls. Flour, 611 bbls. Corn Meal, 21,519 bushels Wheat, 17,471 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 708 bushels Oats, 99 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,019 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, 125 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been very dull here during the past week, sales having been made mainly in small lots, and at irregular prices. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "a few Western buyers have made their appearance, and some have commenced purchasing, while others are here for extensions. We look for more activity in a week or two, and there is an ample though not large supply of goods to select from. The army contract for 860,000 pairs will amount to a considerable item, as the goods are to be made of the best quality of Oak Leather. Many in the trade here, however, think that good hemlock Leather would wear quite as long, and make quite as good an article. This contract will, no doubt, make some work for our manufacturers. At present, business continues to be suspended with them, as the stock of goods is thought quite sufficient to meet all demands. For California the demand continues moderate. The advices from San Francisco state, however, that this trade has been favorably exempt from the general stagnation of business in San Francisco, though sales are limited by the firmness of regular dealers and the lack of parcels pressed at auction as formerly. Prices are gradually appreciating, and the business doing is of a more legitimate and profitable character than has for a long time been experienced. The *Wilbur Fisk*, from Boston, on the 15th, had 42 cases. From New-York shipments of 119 cases. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	193	4,979
Since Jan. 1	61,071	88,227
Total	61,264	93,206
Decrease this year		31,942

COFFEE—The demand has been limited to-day, the high prices asked deterring buyers. The market, however, is very firm, and holders are not eager to sell.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is stiffly held. Sales, 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	13¼	13½	13¾	13½
Middling	15¾	15⅞	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

EARTHENWARE—The available supplies have been quite moderate, the demand has improved, and prices have favored sellers during the past week.

FISH—Prices of the principal kinds are quoted steady, though the demand is restricted. Dry Cod, $2 25@$3 12½ ℔ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel $4 75@$5; No. 3 do. at $3@$3 25 ℔ bbl.; with Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and prices have been somewhat depressed, the tendency having been in favor of buyers. Sales: 14,200 bbls., including superfine State at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 30; superfine Western at $3 95@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 15@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 15@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 05@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 80@ 4 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour is quiet at old figures. Sales 900 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Fairfax Mills, from store, and $3 05@$3 07½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very slightly dealt in, at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in good demand, including Layer at $2 10@$2 15, now held at $2 20@$2 25, and Bunch $1 25@$1 30, now held at $2 35½@$2 40 ℔ box; Currants at 25c. ℔ ℔.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales here, 250 bales, at 9c., cash, and in Boston at 9½c., cash, ℔ ℔., now held higher in both cities.

GRAIN—Wheat has been scarce to-day, and desirable lots have been held higher. The demand has been restricted; sales, 115,000 bush., part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1; White Western at $1 20@$1 25; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 15@$1 16; Red Western, at $1 11@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 01@$1 02; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 86c.@$1; Racine Spring at 96c.@98c.; Northwestern Club at 93c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 76c.@94c., and new crop Red and Amber Delaware, at $1 15@$1 22 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet firm; sales, 51,000 bush. at 42c.@47c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western. 39c.@41c. for damaged do. do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request, at 65c. for Northern, and for Western 45c.@48c., ℔ bushel; sales 6,000 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 28c.@31c.; Western at 29c.@32c., and State at 32½c.@34c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet, yet steady, at 60c.@75c., for lots wanted by local buyers, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@26c.; and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Manilla has been in some request; sales here, 500 bales at 4⅜c. ℔ ℔., and in Boston, 750 bales on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive.

HIDES—A very light business has been transacted in this line, during the past week. Receipts, 12,673; sales, 7,680 hides, including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 1,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 ℔s. on private terms; 200 Texas, 25 ℔s., 11c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 City Slaughter, for Europe, 70 ℔s., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 480 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., on private terms; 500 Country Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 5½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. In addition to the above, 1,000 Buenos Ayres were sent to tannery for owner's account; 2,400 Rio Grande were sent to tannery for owner's account; 500 Western were sent to tannery for owners account; 3,000@4,000 Montevideo changed hands, on speculation, on private terms; stock in importers' hands: 468,000 dry Hides; 25,700 wet salted Hides; 4,000 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz.: 121,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 12,500 Buenos Ayres Kips; 8,000 Cordova, &c.; 29,600 Rio Grande; 52,500 California, &c., 61,500 Orinoco, 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 18,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 3,000 D. S. Brazil, 9,400 Barcelona, &c., 15,000 Maracaibo, &c., 5,000 Truxillo, &c., 7,000 Tampico, Matamoras, &c., 14,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 6,000 Savanilla and Bogota, 7,000 Chili and Peru, 4,500 Port au Platte and St. Domingo, 1,200 West Indies, &c., 54,000 African Kips, 18,000 Texas and Western, 9,000 Southern and Southwestern, 1,000 Rio Hache, &c., 1,000 East Indies, common, 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,000 Rio Grande Horse, 5,000 Wet Salted Domestic, 2,700 Wet Salted Rio Plate, 5,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 13,000 Wet Salted California.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. review thus: "The proposed large Government contracts for Shoes have induced a number of Eastern manufacturers to visit the Swamp this week, and their presence here, with the evident intention of purchasing, has tended to partially remove the depression that has so long been the leading characteristic of the market. Though the movements have not as yet been to any great extent, a more hopeful feeling seems to pervade the trade, and many of them are looking forward to a fair business during the Fall season. Sales of Sole during the week are considerably in excess of those of any previous one for months, but still far below the average during an active season. Prices are not quotably changed, though firmer. Oak Slaughter in the Rough has been in active request during the week, and sales comparatively large at about our quotations. Hemlock Rough is uncalled for." We quote sales Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 24c.@26c.; Oak Light Southern, good, 20c.@22c.; Oak Light Cropped, good, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, good, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 18c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17½c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 16½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@21c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on six months' credit. Week's receipts of sale, 28,000 Sides. The Government contract for Army purposes will require a supply of 60,000@70,000 sides of Sole Leather, and about 150,000 sides of Upper Leather, both tanned in oak.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 225 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 26c.@29c.; English Inland at 26c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 18c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, at about previous prices. Sales: 650 bbls., at $15 37½@$15 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is in request at uniform rates. Sales 275 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Beef has not varied. Sales 325 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess, $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 3c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 100 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@$6 ℔ 100 ℔s. [redacted]

SKINS—Deer have been inactive and nominal. Goat have been in request, at low prices, chiefly for manufacturing, but the firmness of most holders has restricted sales. The large stock already here has been increased this week by the arrival of the *Batear* from Tampico, with about 550 bales Skins. Sales 50 bales Curacoa, at 48c.@52c., and 3,000 Tampico, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, to-day, and about 1,000 hhds. changed hands, at 5c.@5⅞c. for Cuba, and 6½c.@7⅛c. for Porto Rico, ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Blacks are brisk and buoyant. Green are also advancing, though being less active.

TALLOW—Sales 38,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 16c.@16½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet at our revised quotations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by a foreign vessel, at 9¾d. in bulk; Corn, 8¾d.@9¼d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Lard and Bacon 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 3s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ℔ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d., and by steamer, 6s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Hops, ⅜d. ℔ ℔. For Bristol, a foreign bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11d. ℔ bushel. For Gloucester, a bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre, Wheat (6,000 bushels), in shipper's bags, at 18c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 974 tons, to Shanghae, Machinery (Boilers, &c.) at $8,000, and Coal, to fill, $9 ℔ ton; a schooner, 120 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $950; a British brig, 106 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,250; a schooner, 325 tons, to Inagua and back, Salt, 10c.; a schooner, 1,100 bbls., to St. Kitts, 70c. ℔ bbl.; a Spanish ship to Barcelona, a ship, 940 tons, now bound to London, from St. John, N. B., to London, Deals, a brig, 189 tons, to a port in Spain, a bark, 198 tons, and a brig, 195 tons, to Marseilles, a schooner, 353 tons, to Rochelle, a bark, 310 tons, to Matanzas, and two British brigs, 180 and 200 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 25
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JONES' WOOD, THIS AFTERNOON. B. H. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—15,000 copies issued in four weeks.—A superior collection of choice Tunes and Hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country, and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of Songs, Duets and Choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular Songs: "The Star Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells There is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for Them Tenderly;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

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AMERICAN AGENCY AND READING-ROOM.
AMERICAN PAPERS KEPT ON FILE.
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PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat girl, with two years' City reference from her present employer, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; good disposition and very fond of children. No objections to country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., this day or Monday.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch Presbyterian woman, a situation as cook or laundress and dairymaid in the country; can give the best reference. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable steady young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; prefers the latter; is fully competent to do all kind of housework and not afraid of a large family. Apply at 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS DAIRYMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An excellent servant wants a situation in City or country; is good at dairy work, and a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be useful in any way; is a middle-aged and strong woman; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKING young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good milker, and is willing and obliging; has six months' reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—A hard working young woman wishes a situation to do the general work of a family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, &c., can milk and take care of butter; not afraid of work; wages low; can enter her place this day; city reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT American woman, a situation as housekeeper; can give best of references. Address or call No. 21 Amity-place.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 95 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family; she has good testimonials; no objection to City or country. Apply at the news dépôt, corner of East 12th-st. and 1st-av.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care; best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN a situation as waiter. He perfectly understands his business. Has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at Mrs. Green's Agency, corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 39 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A GOOD PLACE FOR GARDENING.—FOR sale or exchange, a neat place in the country, two miles from the City, containing four acres, good buildings, fruit, water, &c.; pleasant location; price, $3,500, part in cash, balance in tangible merchandise or mortgage. Apply at No. 230 3d-av. Cabinet furniture preferred.

FOR SALE—$550 FOR A HOUSE AND A QUARter of an acre lot, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, situated near the dépôt; also, lots in three other places. Apply at No. 10 Columbia-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly-cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st. for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION IS now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st. daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.
JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or from foot of Jay and Harrison sts., by steamboats; five boats to and from daily; cars every hour. Terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED—IN THE MANUFACture of an article of hardware in universal use, on which a good profit can be realized. The advertiser would be glad to have an interview with parties who may wish to investigate. Address K., Box No. 2,736 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED COMMISSION business that has paid $3,000 to $4,000 the past five years. $1,000 will purchase the interest, if applied for immediately. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, with real name only. None others attended to.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

STATIONERY.—A NEW IMPROVED STENOgraphic pencil, pencils of all grades and different colors, steel and gold pens, pen-holders, tooth-picks, inkstands, chess-men, dominoes, propelling and repeating pencils, &c., &c., to be sold cheap, to suit the times, at No. 48 John-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW LIGHT ROOKAway, with jump seat; a new light barouche for one or two horses; a light coach in perfect order. Apply at No. 141 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE OF $500, DATED JULY 8th, FOR three months, payable to the order of Henry J. Swentzel, signed JOHN A. PLATT.
All persons are cautioned not to negotiate for the same.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, OPPOSITE POUGHKEEPSIE.—The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and climate healthy. Communication with New-York direct. Apply or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board for three or four months, in the country, within two hours' ride of this City, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; terms not to exceed $3 per week. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. D. R., Station F., New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open, at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., and peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DELIGHTFUL country retreat may be found at the Mountain Glen, 26 miles from New-York, for such as wish quiet and the absence of fashionable life. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, of R. M. Titsworth. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, GOOD BOARD and room for a gentleman and his wife. Astoria, Ravenswood or Bergen preferred. Price not to exceed $10 per week. Dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. Address BREVITY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms, $6 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR CHOICE rooms on second floor, fronting river, to let with board. Stable accommodations. Also, boating, bathing and fishing. Apply on the premises formerly occupied by Abraham Knight, Esq., ten minutes above Riverdale station.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, (8 years old,) within 20 miles of New-York, of easy access by steamboat or railroad. Farm-house preferred. Address Box No. 742 New-York Post-office, stating terms and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

BOARDING—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

FARM-HOUSE.—BOARD WANTED AT A FARMhouse for a lady, three children, and nurse, and gentleman every Sunday. Address, stating full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 68 Irving-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.—Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

WANTED—IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, FOR SEVeral months, a nice and airy room, with good board, by a French gentleman, speaking very little English, specially in a private family, where there should be any person speaking French a little, so that they could improve each other in both languages. Address, stating terms and particulars, B. D. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate; prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Very desirable double and single rooms, neatly furnished, supplied with water, gas and use of bath-room. House situated convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS WISHing a quiet and elegant residence during their stay in the City, can find the required accommodations by applying at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED BY A single gentleman in a private family; widow lady preferred. Address A. C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.

Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to
H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE season, or till May 1, situated in Tarrytown, 27 miles from New-York, on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of Hudson River; contains 10 rooms, kitchen and cellars, &c. Stabling may also be had, or one-half to let till May 1. Terms moderate. Address W. SLEIGHT, No. 200 West 19th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—RENT TAKEN IN BOARD if suited—a small house, or part of it; very pleasant and convenient; location first-class; or would be rented in rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, at a moderate price. Address H. D. N., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITHIN AN HOUR'S distance of the City, by railroad or steamboat, a small house, furnished or unfurnished, with garden, &c. Address, with fullest particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 2,980 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern conveniences, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs. and 11th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 605 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER.—THE exclusive right to prepare this infallible remedy belongs to the "Union Manufacturing Company." Wholesale and retail orders promptly filled. Agents wanted. Principal office No. 2½ Cortlandt-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1862, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.	J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.

Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & CO., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. on large amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

The seven per cent. mortgage bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.: Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,235 98
Liabilities	16,158 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Havana via Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, by order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

BY PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by PEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry; accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place; dwelling-house, Gothic style, 36x40; barn, stable and extra outbuildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy: two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, part at 6 per cent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH, (DUTCH REformed,) Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Pastor. Services as usual in Trenor Hall, corner Broadway and 34th-st., TO-DAY, (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. And in the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Washington-square Church, will preach. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require: commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that it delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4wS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting heretofore under the firm of ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT W. HYDE.
JAMES G. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business for his own account. JAS. G. COCHRAN, No. 178 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and firm of C. F. MERKLEE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE C. FOX is authorized to settle all bills and accounts.

CHARLES F. MERKLEE,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE C. FOX.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a certain promissory note, signed and indorsed by us, numbered 279, dated March 1, 1861, for six hundred and fifty dollars and twelve cents, payable at the American Exchange Bank, eight months after date, for value received of Carliss & House. Said note having been stolen, will not be paid at maturity.

LOWREY, DONALDSON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 16, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.

John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:40 A. M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12½, and 3½.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot of Robinson-st., SUNDAY, July 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M. Persons desirous of getting out of the heat and dust of the City will find this a delightful trip, as well as an opportunity of bathing at Keyport. Fare 25 cents each way.

TWENTY CENTS TO KEYPORT, ON SUNDAY, July 21, 1861.—The steamer GEORGE LAW will leave Pier No. 26, North River, between Barclay and Robinson sts., at 8½; Spring-st., at 8¾, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., direct for Keyport, stopping at Fort Hamilton.

Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ P. M.
Fare to Keyport, each way, 25 cents.
Fare to Fort Hamilton, each way, 13 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, TOUCHing at College Point, White Stone, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves James-st., at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:10. Returning in the afternoon, and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments at Fort Schuyler and Great Neck.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR BOSTON.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFIcent steamer CITY OF BOSTON leaves her pier, No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BENJ. ALBRO

Calls the attention of families, housekeepers, &c., to the fact that he is constantly in the market, selecting

EXTRA FINE TEAS,

Of high grade, and will sell them very low, by the chest, half-chest, small boxes, or by the pound.

Please call at No. 174 Third-av., corner Seventeenth-st., and receive sample gratis.

He is now receiving a large stock of

FRESH TEAS AND COFFEES,

Strictly prime Old Java, Government Java, Sumatra and other Coffees,

Which have been selected with great care, and from his long experience in the business he flatters himself to please the most delicate and fastidious tastes. Also, by taking advantage of the times in purchasing sugars for cash, will sell them as low, if not lower, than any other house in the City. Also, fine old imported

BRANDIES AND WINES,

which can be relied on as strictly pure, for medical purposes.

Please call at No. 174 Third-av., corner Seventeenth-st., New-York.

BENJ. ALBRO.

N. B.—Good brown sugar, 44 cents for 7 pounds.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW FEATURE IN DENTAL PRACTICE.—Health, beauty, comfort, amusement, knowledge and economy combined. I will present to all Cash Patrons one-quarter of the amount of their bills in books at publishers' prices; selected by themselves from a priced catalogue of 1,000 volumes, embracing every department of literature by the most popular authors. N. B.—All operations warranted equal in every respect to those performed elsewhere. Catalogues at office. Dr. LUTHER, Senior, Dentist No. 42 Great Jones-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents. In which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC—JUST PUBlished by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts. Vocal, "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country," "Our Country Now and Ever," "Three Cheers for Our Banner," "Madman, Spare That Flag," "Freemen's Gathering," "Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61," a humorous song, 25 cents each; "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," by Stephen Foster, 25 cents; "To Arms!" "To Arms!" 40 cents. Instrumental "Star-Spangled Banner, Brilliant Variations," by Lull, the celebrated German composer; "Yankee Doodle, Brilliant Variations;" "Away with Melancholy, Brilliant Variations," 50 cents each; "The Comet Schottische," "Spirit Polka," "Union Waltz," and "Fort Sumter March," 25 cents each; mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ST. PETER'S, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Miss Rendall, who has long conducted a select first-class establishment for the education of young ladies, in the above salubrious and charming locality, will be happy to take charge of any young ladies whose parents may wish them to receive a solid and refined education in England.

Miss Rendall is aided by experienced and highly qualified English and Continental governesses, and masters of high standing attend on the usual terms.

For board and instruction in every requisite branch of literature, piano, French, German, Italian, drawing and painting, eighty guineas per annum.

For young ladies under 14 years of age, sixty guineas per annum—lessons from the masters, books and stationary, form the sole extra charge. The most unexceptionable references given and required.

St. Peter's House is delightfully situated in its own extensive grounds, to which pupils have free access for recreation.

Letters addressed to MISS RENDALL will meet with immediate attention.

RYDE, June, 1861.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—THE OFFICE OF GOVERNess is sought by an American lady of superior qualifications, who has had much practice in the business of instruction. She is prepared to instruct in English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Spanish, and has also some knowledge of music. Parties desiring to procure a truly competent and skillful instructress for their children, will confer a signal favor by addressing, immediately, the advertiser. References unexceptionable. Address M. M., *Times* Office, Box No. 120.

A TEACHER.—WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LAdies' school, in Boston, a well-educated French lady as a teacher. Best references required. Personal applications can be made at No. 21 West 22d-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLOSS, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are prepared to rifle cannon to any extent with the greatest dispatch.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
S. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 148 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!
200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 500 SABRE BAYONETS,

Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by

WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.,
Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.

3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.

For sale at a bargain, by
JAMES SMELLIE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

PATENT ARMY CAMP COT. WEIGHT less than eight pounds, folds up in a bag two feet long, and requires no mattress; price $5. Officers and surgeons in the Army are invited to inspect it. Orders, with the above amount, will be promptly attended to. With mosquito bars $1 more. Office No. 429 Broadway, New-York, and M. H. STEVENS & CO., Brown's Hotel, Washington City, D. C. Agents wanted where military encampments are.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries. auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery. auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS AT COST.—During July, 1861, we will sell the remainder of our sun umbrellas, gingham and silk, at cost, to close Spring stock, wholesale and retail. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 77 Warren-st.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT—FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, July 25, at 3½ P. M., match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. Samuel McLaughlin names double team *Ethan Allen* and his running mate *Socks*, to wagon. James D. McMann names *Flora Temple*, to harness. A good day, and a good track.

JOSEPH CROCHERAN, Manager.

N. B.—In this race, *Flora*, instead of going to wagon, as she did when beaten by *Ethan*, on the 15th, in the extraordinary time of 2:22, takes a sulky, thus carrying less weight, and drawing two wheels instead of four.

Special train for the Course will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., and return immediately after the race.

Excursion tickets, to go and return, 35 cents; single tickets, 20 cents.

James-slip Ferry, at 2 P. M., will connect with the train. Also, 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes.

Stages from 34th-st. Ferry will be in attendance on the day of the race.

GREAT TROT.—FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, July 25, match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. Samuel McLaughlin names *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, *Socks*, to wagon. James D. McMann names *Flora Temple*, in harness. A good day and good track.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—In this race *Flora*, instead of going to wagon as she did on the 15th inst., when beaten by *Ethan* in the extraordinary time of 2:22, takes a sulky, thus carrying less weight, and drawing two wheels instead of four.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIRD WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
He continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of other living BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10 years, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
MONDAY NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice.
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
Or,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX NIGHTS
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND
PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux.
New Music, new Scenes
New Dances, and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM,
No. 720 Broadway,
facing the New-York Hotel.

Mr. DE CORDOVA begs to announce that he will open his Lyceum for the first time on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24,

when he will deliver his new

HISTORICAL POEM:
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR,

Illustrated by

DISSOLVING VIEWS,

after designs by many of the most eminent artists of America.

For full particulars, see Wednesday's *Herald.*

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
ONLY MINSTREL BAND IN THE CITY.
House spacious, well ventilated and cool.
Programme interspersed with new ballads.
Local hits, laughable interludes and mock opera.
GEO. CHRISTY and his inimitable Band of Comedians.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE REBELLION AND THE WAR OF 1861.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HISTORICAL POEM.

For further particulars see announcement of Monday next.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M. Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:56 P. M. to Fulton-slip	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The trains of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:[illegible] A. M., and 3:[illegible] and 5:[illegible] P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 & 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5.15, 6:15, 7.15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., via Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	80
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season. (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7.5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sunday school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE, to charter any day in the week except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat S. V. Arrowsmith, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE.—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $25; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $31, $37 and upwards; the above prices being 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

said, on the 19th of April, did conspire, consent and agree, with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, to destroy six bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the passage of military troops, and of good and loyal people to the defence of the Government whereof numbers were murdered and delayed in their movement and progress.

Fourth—That said KANE did conspire and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires on the Northern Railroad, with intent to prevent the speedy transmission of intelligence, and thereby hinder and obstruct said United States in the adoption of means proper for defence.

Fifth—Charges levying war, &c., against the United States.

Sixth—Reiterates the charge of destroying bridges whereby large numbers of the military troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania were delayed, obstructed, &c.

Seventh—That KANE, and others, to the number of one hundred and upwards, did break and destroy telegraph wires, with object as aforesaid.

The indictment is signed

WM. MEADE ADDISON,
Attorney U. S. for District Maryland.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The State Revolution in Virginia—A Day with the New Government.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHEELING, VA., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

A series of movements, resembling those of our secession Generals—all being made towards the South, and at the highest attainable rate of speed—have at length placed me on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. Here pausing, of necessity, for a night, I became satisfied that Gen. McCLELLAN (whose camp I seek) could make no important demonstration this week, and that a day's delay here could lose nothing in the mountains; while, on the other hand, an interest of no trifling nature now invests this provisional Capital of the new Government of the "Old Dominion," where the cotemporaneous successor of JOHN LETCHER now sits in gubernatorial state, and where the legislative representatives of loyal Virginia still hold high conclaves, and devise ways and means to plague traitors and deliver the oppressed.

So, after breakfast, and the New-York morning papers of yesterday, (pretty good communication that, for war time,) I started out in search of "the Government." I found it in the Custom-house building; for, Wheeling being in favored *Dixie*, has received from our indulgent old uncle, the endowment of a fine Government building, furnishing conveniences for Custom-house, Post-office and National Court rooms. This building now has another added to its original uses, and does prsenet duty as the Capitol of the new State. It is well built of granite, with iron-stairs and window-shutters, and a general attempt at fire-proof and security from burglars. The rooms are spacious and airy, and furnish precisely the accommodations needed by a Government improvised to meet an exigency that does not admit delay. The two largest apartments have been surrendered for the use of the Senate and the House of Delegates; and several others furnish ample and convenient offices for the Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, &c., of the Commonwealth.

So sudden has been this new State movement, and so utterly revolutionary is its character, and yet so peaceful and noiseless has been its action, that one can scarcely credit its strength or determination. The peaceful education of American citizens, and our instinctive obedience to the forms of law, unfit us for a sudden appreciation of the earnestness or magnitude of enterprises like the one inaugurated by the loyal citizens of Western Virginia. "To-day is a king in disguise;" and on some unexpected to-morrow we discover with astonishment the royal character of those events which, on their occurrence, we passed by careless and without obeisance. I confess, for my own part, that it was difficult for me to realize that I was standing face to face with a Government *de facto*, as I passed through the offices and loitered in the legislative chambers of the Wheeling Custom-house; and it was only on appealing to reason, that I came to comprehend the nature of the Government which had sprung forth spontaneously from the loyalty of a free people, as a protest at once against, and a successor to, the original structure which had been converted into an engine of treason; and saw an unmistakable reality in a system approved by at least half of the original State, and unconditionally recognized already by the National Government, which is thus pledged to its support.

After some time spent in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, (to whom I am under great obligations,) in gathering facts within his official reach, I visited the hall of the Delegates. Business was here prooceeding with regularity and perfect decorum. In superceding the former State Government, the new one does not propose to overturn the Constitution or disregard the statutes enacted under it. It is designed rather to supercede the traitors who have deserted their country, and to bring back the State to her allegiance. It takes the Constitution and laws as it finds them, amending where necessary. Hence the amount of legislation needed is not large. The Delegates voted quietly and with but little discussion, while I was in their Chamber, upon an amendment of the banking law and a resolution in regard to electing a Public Printer. In fact, I should judge the talking element in that body to be fortunately small. The appearance of the members generally was that of intelligent and conscientious men of the people; there was a marked absence of the class whom we term politicians. This class were caught in the secession trap, and have disappeared. It struck me as curious, too, ethnologically, that the prevailing type of physical character was Saxon. In the whole body, scarcely a swarthy, black-haired man could be seen. The brown, Saxon hair predominated, with the accompanying hazel or gray eyes, though numerous examples of sandy locks and light blue eyes, revealed a large admixture of Celtic blood; but the swart Norman hue—raven locks and black eyes, in which our fire-eating friends delight to trace proofs of their descent from the robber-rabble of WILLIAM the Conqueror, were rare as hen's teeth in the Representative body before me. I make a note of the fact, and leave for others the fabrication of a theory to account for it.

My next visit was to the Senate, which differed from the House mainly in being much smaller, and in containing men of more marked characteristics. The talkers were here more plenty, though the debates were still brief and to the point.

Of course, in this Legislature, (or General Assembly, as they style it in Virginia,) only a small portion of the State is represented. In the Eastern and Southern counties, it was impossible, in the existing state of affairs, to hold elections. In some of the central counties, men who were elected have been seized by the Confederates, and are now held in custody. In fact, it would suit Western Virginia better, if the Eastern portion were to stay out of the movement altogether. No measures for the division of the State have yet been taken, but the idea is one which has a strong hold on the minds of the people of the mountainous districts. The interests of the two sections are considered utterly diverse, and it is believed to be better that a division should be had. For my part, I trust it may not be done. I would see the Old Dominion regenerated and preserved from disruption. Let her still remain the Old Dominion; but let the Dominion be worthy the legends and traditions of her youth.

A comparison of the census tables of 1850 and 1860 shows an array of figures altogether unfavorable to Western Virginia. While the increase of population has been [illegible] in the whole State, 105,397 of this has been west of the Blue Ridge; and of this, 61,050 has been in the [illegible] counties known as Northwestern Virginia. In this same district, too, in the same time, the slaves have diminished from 8,000 to 6,448; and in all that part of the State west of the Blue Ridge, the slaves have diminished from 63,225 to 62,677, while in the whole State the slaves have increased from [illegible] to 490,867. These figures add another to the statistical proofs that the increase of population and the decline of Slavery go hand in hand; and that free institutions furnish the best basis for the prosperity of a State. The people of Western Virginia realize these truths, and hence their desire for a political separation from the slave-breeding and slave-trading politicians of the East. Should the line of separation be fixed at the Blue Ridge, it would divide the State into two nearly equal parts as regards population, each being entitled to four or five Representatives in Congress.

Whatever may be the result of the present revolution, however, on the unity of the State, it is certain that it will secure the destruction of the Richmond Government. In fact, that was the legal Government, *only so long as it acted in fealty to the Government of the Nation.* It possessed a clear right to secede, *for itself*, and try titles; but it possessed no right to control the action of the people, who really constitute the State. In seceding, if the Confederate conspiracy fails, the Richmond Government *only commits suicide;* leaving the State to create a successor, in such manner as the people choose. When that successor secures recognition by the National Government, it has a guarantee that makes it practically, a *fait accompli;* and that is the situation of the new Government of Virginia at this time. That recognition puts upon it the seal of legitimacy, and cures all irregularities in the inception. The question as to whether the Eastern part of the State shall be allowed, in like manner, to make for itself a new Government, in preference to uniting with the West in support of this, is subsequent and subsidiary; but that it must submit to this, if not allowed to frame a new one, is as certain as that the National Government is maintained. The case is most interesting, as a precedent, and as illustrating the philosophy of secession. The same reasoning that recognizes Gov. PIERPOINT, officially, in Virginia, *leaves every other seceded State without any State Government whatever,* and destitute of all legal authority within its limits, except that of the United States. *There,* the General Government is not only supreme, but *sole,* so far as legality goes; and any State Government, to be recognized hereafter, must be constructed anew by the people, as is being done in Virginia. The action of the Richmond traitors demonstrates, not the ease with which a State may be taken out of the Union, but the facility with which a State Government may snuff out the candle of its own existence without discharging a single citizen from his allegiance to the Government of the country; and it may prove useful as a study to those persons who are just now running the State machines in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland.

The new executive organization of Virginia is as follows:

Governor, F. H. PIERPOINT, of Fairmount; Lieutenant-Governor, DANIEL PAISLEY, of Mason County; Secretary of the Commonwealth, L. A. HAGANS, of Brandonville; Auditor of the Commonwealth, SAMUEL CRANE, of Beverly; Treasurer, CAMPBELL TARR, of Wellsborough; Attorney-General and Adjutant-General, JAMES S. WHEAT, of Wheeling.

The Speaker of the House of Delegates is DANIEL FROST.

The Government possessed one element of strength which would scarcely have been expected—namely, it has some money in the treasury. About $27,000 of State funds were within reach at the time of the organization, and were saved—added to which numerous taxes, falling due in this part of the State, will be paid to the new Treasurers. This help enables the initial movements to be made without great friction or individual sacrifice.

In Gov. PIERPOINT, I am persuaded that the new movement has secured an efficient and able head. He is a man of about 45 years old, of medium height, and square build, with a keen black eye, overhung by a massive forehead, and with curling black hair, well sprinkled with gray. He is a lawyer by profession, and has long been a leading man in Western Virginia, following a liberal, but cautious policy in politics, and managing public sentiment with a good deal of skill. A political friend, a Republican, charges him with having preached Republicanism last Fall, under the shelter of a Bell-Everett flag! His State policy appears to me to be statesmanlike, and I anticipate for him great success in its development.

As I get nearer the scene of Gen. McCLELLAN's exploits, I hear various rumors and incidents illustrating the action. One is, that Gov. LETCHER was marching at the head of a regiment to reinforce Gen. GARNETT, when he met Col. SCOTT in full retreat and turned back. The story is, that he was only thirty miles distant when the battle was fought. I mention the rumor, only to call attention to its absurdity. Were the Confederate Congress not on the eve of meeting, and had the report given LETCHER ten thousand men instead of one, I might be less skeptical; but as it is, with due deference to the military gentlemen who give currency to the report, and who believe it, I must decline to credit the rebel Governor with so much courage or folly. That his son, or some other LETCHER, may have met SCOTT on his retreat, is quite probable; but not old JOHN, certainly.

That the rebels, under PEGRAM, fought bravely, is generally conceded. They are mainly the "crack companies" of Richmond, the same who gained such notoriety in the JOHN BROWN affair. After the battle Gen. McCLELLAN marched *through* the Cheat Mountain Pass; but finding no enemies, he returned and established his camp again at Beverly. J. M. W.

GEN. McCLELLAN TO HIS ARMY.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
WESTERN VIRGINIA, Beverly, Va.,
JULY 19, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST: I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, intrenched in mountain fastnesses, and fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner; the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who have lost all his baggage and camp equipage. All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded on your part. You have proved that Union men, fighting for the preservation of our Government, are more than a match for our misguided and erring brothers. More than this: you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, with insufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future I may have still greater demands to make upon you—still greater sacrifices for you to offer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know now that by your valor and endurance you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers—I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks of Congress and the applause of your fellow-citizens.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 29.

Military resignations are current. It is reported that SIMON P. BUCKNER, Inspector-General of Kentucky, has resigned, and that BEN HARDIN HELM, Assistant Inspector-General, is about resigning; that Col. HUNT, of the Second Regiment of the State Guard, and Major SYMMES, of the State Guard, had also resigned. The impression is that the resignations will cause the disbanding of the State Guard.

In consequence of repeated midnight disturbances at the Louisville Dépôt of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in reference to contraband freight during the past week, and the falling off of business, the Directors have concluded to run but one train Southward per day hereafter, to leave Louisville at 9 A. M.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 20.

The Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments, from Fortress Monroe, will be dismissed this afternoon on furlough, that the members may visit their families. There is some necessary delay in mustering them out of service, but it will be done early next week.

The *Vincennes* arrived below last night. She has been cruising a week south of Nantucket for privateers.

The revenue *Crawford*, also on a cruise for privateers, has put in here.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 20.

The Pennsylvania troops in Baltimore have all been reclothed at the expense of that State and paid off by the General Government, and are also reënlisted and accepted by the War Department for three years, or during the war.

HOW TO DO IT.

The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, which left Buffalo on Wednesday morning, arrived in Corning in the afternoon, but there found their further progress stopped by a dispatch from Mr. MINOTT, of the Erie Company, directing that they should not be taken to Elmira over their branch. Up to 10 o'clock last night this refusal was persisted in by the Erie Road authorities at Corning, to the great annoyance and vexation of the regiment, who were naturally at a loss to conceive any adequate reason for such a course.

At last the Colonel determined to submit to the edict no longer, and gave the Erie men fair warning that he should go to Elmira on the first train. The New-York night express came along soon afterwards, and, true to his word, he detailed a file of twenty men to possess the engine, which they did immediately. He then told the railroad men that he was going to Elmira on that train, that he would much prefer the Company should run it themselves, but if they wouldn't, he had engineers, conductors and brakesmen enough among his soldiers to run instead." Another engine was instantly attached to the train in which the soldiers were deposited, "hitched on behind," and the whole arrived at Elmira about two hours afterwards, under the direction of the Wisconsin Railway soldiers and their plucky Colonel.

PRIVATEERING.

TWO MORE PRIVATEERSMEN AT THIS PORT.

THEIR ACCOUNT OF THE SUMTER'S CRUISE—HOW THEY RAN THE BLOCKADE, AND HOW THE CREW OF THE CUBA RETOOK THEIR VESSEL.

The brig *Costa Rica*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, arrived at this port on Saturday from Aspinwall, bringing two men lately a part of the crew of the privateer steamer *Sumter*. These men give the following history of their connection with the crew of the pirate steamer *Sumter*.

Their names are HENRY SPENCE, an Englishman, 38 years of age, who is an experienced sailor, having sailed out of this and other Atlantic ports for several years. The other JOHN DAVIS, 25 years of age, a Scotchman, also a sailor, who has been an ordinary seaman on board the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and a year ago made a voyage from New-Orleans to the coast of Africa on board of a chartered Government vessel, to carry coals to the coast of Africa for the fleet.

They unite in the following statement:

They found themselves at New-Orleans when the war broke out, and were obliged to go into the Army and fight, or to go on board of some vessel. They chose the latter alternative, hoping to escape from the service of the Confederate Government. They shipped on board of the steamer *Sumter*, at $18 per month, as able seamen, for a three years' cruise. The crew consisted of some one hundred and twenty men. They were fully aware that the *Sumter* was a war vessel or privateer. She carried four short thirty-two's, broadside guns, and a long sixty-eight pounder on a pivot, just abaft the foremast. She also had a large supply of muskets, revolvers, sabres, boarding-pikes and other weapons, and a large supply of ammunition. She went to sea on the 30th of June, and passed out of Pass a l' Outre, running by the steamer *Brooklyn*, which was some five miles off. The *Brooklyn* chased them four or five hours; but she was too slow, and the *Sumter* got clear of the land, stearing direct for the Island of Cuba. Being seamen, they of course knew nothing of the plans of the officers, which were kept wholly to themselves. The vessel was officered mainly by men who had held commissions in the United States Navy. The Commander was named SEMMES, a Southern man, and the First-Lieutenant, an executive officer, was named CAHILL. The ship was sailed under regular man-of-war regulations.

The steamer took the south side of Cuba, and although they saw several sail, they did not stop for them, and pursued their course past the famous pirate rendezvous, the Isle of Pines, and steered towards the east end of Cuba. On the 3rd of June, they fell in with the fine clipper-ship *Golden Rocket*, which was boarded and captured as a prize. The crew were all placed on board of the *Sumter*. Such articles as were wanted in the way of provisions, were taken out of her, and after allowing the officers to take their clothes and instruments, the ship was set on fire and burned. She was a fine ship, and very general regret was expressed among the privateer crew at the wanton destruction of the vessel.

On the 4th of July, late in the afternoon, they fell in with the brig *Machias*, of Maine, with a cargo of molasses and sugar, bound to New-York, and the brig *Cuba* from Trinadad bound to London, with a cargo of sugar. A prize crew of five persons, with Midshipman HUTCHINS, was placed on board of the *Cuba*, and both vessels were taken in tow by the privateer. The steamer steered in toward the land, and continued on until the following morning, when the hawser which held the *Machias* parted. The commander of the privateer then ordered the *Cuba* to make sail and steer for the land, while she went and picked up the brig *Machias*. The *Cuba* made sail and lay off and on until night, when shen she squared away to go to the westward. The regular crew worked the vessel, the prize crew keeping an eye on their movements. On the 8th of July while the prize-master was below asleep and the other four men lying about, without their arms, the captain gathered up their weapons and took them aft, ordering his crew to take command of their own ship. SPENCE and DAVIS say there was no resistance made, and they had previously told the crew they wanted nothing to do with the brig. In other words, they were but too glad to get out of a bad scrape, by allowing the rightful crew to resume charge of their own vessel.

The same day two were put in irons, the rest being only confined by spun yarn. They fell in with the brig *Costa Rica*, and these two men were put on board of her for this port.

They arrived here yesterday, and were taken in custody by the United States Marshal. A warrant was made out, and they were committed for examination, which will be deferred until the *Cuba* arrives here with the prize master and the other two men.

THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH.

Inasmuch as the crew of the privateer *Savannah*, brought in here some days ago, have not yet been tried, the following curious letter, dated New-York, July 24, which appears in the Boston *Journal*, may be regarded as premature:

"There has just come to my knowledge a little incident which, as indicating the amount of leniency that is likely to be extended by President LINCOLN to convicted pirates, may be of interest to your readers.

Mrs. BUCKLEY, a lady of position residing in Fifth-avenue, recently went to Washington to intercede in behalf of young COLLINS, FEATHERSTON and DUNLEAVY, who are under sentence of death for the murder of GEORGE W. PIKE, Captain of the *Gen. Parkhill*. On gaining an interview, she said to the President that she had come to place before him some of the circumstances connected with the case of the unfortunate men imprisoned in the Tombs in New-York, and that she hoped——

As she uttered these words, Mr. LINCOLN involuntarily started back, and with a manner that expressed the greatest determination and firmness, but altogether void of excitement, said that it would be a waste of time for her to proceed further, as his mind was made up to let the law take its course.

The lady began again to state her case, when Mr. LINCOLN exclaimed, somewhat impatiently, that it was enough—they were taken on the *Savannah*, and he would never interfere in their behalf.

Mrs. BUCKLEY then explained that he had misunderstood the nature of her application, and proceeded to acquaint the President with her mission. The result of her interview was that to-day a respite of the sentence was received by the United States Marshal, putting off the execution from the 26th of July, to the 29th of November, one of the grounds given being that an examination of the testimony produced on the trial showed it to be vague and contradictory.

When the thirteen pirates of the *Savannah* were brought into Court this morning, they were handcuffed in pairs, to which one of their counsel, Mr. LAW, objected, saying that if it was repeated he desired them to be brought there only once more to plead. For the prisoners appeared a great array of counsel—Messrs. Larocque, Ridgway, Meyer, Sullivan, Sandford, Law, and Brady. The case was put over till next Tuesday.

SERENADE TO GOV. HICKS.

"About 11 o'clock last night," says the Baltimore *Patriot*, of July 17, "the Independent Blues' band, Prof. ALBERT HOLLAND, proceeded to the Fountain Hotel, for the purpose of serenading Hon. T. HOLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland. A large crowd were present, they having received an intimation of the serenade, and after the band had performed in their usual excellent manner the National song, the 'Star Spangled Banner,' loud calls were made for the Governor.

In response he appeared at one of the windows, and stated that he had come out to express the pride he felt for this demonstration of respect by the citizens of Baltimore. He would not trouble them with a long speech. He was no speech-maker, but a workingman, and latterly he had been much worked down; but he congratulated himself that it was in a good cause. The Governor then alluded to the afflictions under which the country was now suffering, and said that as a parent would love a child the more because of its affliction, so we all feel more deeply for our country. He declared that it was impossible that this Government—which had diffused its blessings on the rich and poor alike—could be broken up by a few ambitious and designing men, and avowed his readiness to sacrifice his life, if required, in its defence. He said that his action in regard to the affairs of the State had been governed with a view solely to its honor and welfare, and that his reasons for calling the Legislature together had been fully justified by the action of that body. The Governor also referred to the charges made against him that he had declared that Maryland should follow Virginia, which he emphatically denied. What he did say was, that Maryland should go with Virginia when she went right; but not when she rushed headlong into anarchy and revolution. The Governor was enthusiastically cheered throughout.

Hon. JAS. R. MORRIS, of Ohio, also delivered a brief and eloquent address, which was well received; and upon the conclusion of his remarks the band played "Hail Columbia," and the crowd dispersed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20.

Mr. WADE offered a joint resolution, that the President be authorized to appoint a Commissioner at the coming World's Fair in London. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. COWAN presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of a National Armory in that State.

Mr. KING presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York in relation to the reciprocity treaty with England. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HALE reported a bill to increase the medical corps of the Navy. Laid over.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution, that the Naval Committee be empowered to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender of the Navy-yards at Pensacola and at Norfolk, with power to call for persons and papers. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to confirm the bonds of Postmasters, with a recommendation that it do not pass. If the bonds are good, no bill is needed. Laid on the table.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, and it was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in the States now in rebellion, and to provide for organizing them into regiments, &c. He said that the loyal citizens in those States felt that the Government was bound to protect them against invasion and insurrection, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for the holding of the Circuit and District Courts in certain districts during the temporary insurrection. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill in relation to the Police force of Washington was taken up. It provides for the appointment of the Police by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Passed.

The bill to reimburse the Seventy-first Regiment's expenses for employing a band was taken up and passed.

The bill for the construction of one or more iron-clad ships-of-war was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy appoint a Board of Naval Officers to examine, and if the Board report favorable, the Secretary be authorized to have said ships built. Laid over.

The resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM proceeded to speak. He said there was such a marked discrepancy in the opinions of the Senators with whom he held friendly relation, that he felt it his duty to explain his own opinions. Some gentlemen on the floor differ from those who heretofore recognized and listened with pleasure to the eloquence of his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE,) and also to the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD.) But he was pained that he did not hear one single word of denunciation of the breaches, infractions committed on the Constitution by the States now arrayed in hostility against the Government. The gentlemen could find, with logical reasoning, infinitesimal flaws in the conduct of the President, but not one word in condemnation of those who openly trample the Constitution under foot. Whatever necessity required the President to do to enforce the law and the Government, was right and proper, even though he might have committed an infraction of the authority delegated to him. But he would not sanction the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland, because he thought that State showed her allegiance by sending members to Congress, and that there was no necessity for such a suspension there, except it was evident that the Judiciary of that State was disloyal. No man doubts the loyalty of the Chief Justice. His character is pure and unstained. Neither could he justify the President for increasing the regular Army, for the object could have been accomplished by a volunteer force. He thought an increase of the Army not warranted by the exigencies of the case, and therefore could not sanction the act. But in regard to the blockade of the ports and suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Florida, and all the other acts enumerated in the resolution, he gave the President his most cordial support; and he would say here, as a Representative of a sovereign State of a loyal people, if the President had not exercised these powers, he would have voted to have him impeached as unfit and unworthy of the place he occupies, and derelict in his duties. If, when assured that traitors threatened the capital, and the overthrow of the Government, the President had not resorted to every means in his power to preserve the Government, he would have deserved the execration and scorn of every honest man now and to all posterity. He had done all he could to elevate his friend from Kentucky to the Presidency. Suppose he had been elected, and New-England, led by Massachusetts, had done what the Southern States have done, tried to break up the Government, and seized the public property, he would have felt it his duty to use all the power possessed to enforce the laws, retake the property, and sustain the honor and dignity of the country; and the rule is not to be changed now because he is not the successful party. But the forbearance of the Government to the South only made more outrages, till she finally assaulted a few men in Fort Sumter with the very guns she had stolen from the Government; and our flag was trampled under foot, when the people rose as one man and said they would assert and maintain the dignity of the Government. The Senator from Indiana (BRIGHT) says there are three parties here. In fact there are four. One is in the majority; those on the other side are prosecuting the war merely to sustain and uphold the Government; another, the minority, seek to make this the occasion to raise a hue-and-cry against Slavery, under a plea for the Constitution and the Union. On this side of the Chamber are those who belong to the Democratic Party, who cannot find condemnation for the acts of the Southern States, and are not willing to support the Government; but there are still others here, myself among the number, who never changed an opinion as to the duties of the Government in regard to Slavery, but believe it to be their bounden duty to give their voices and votes to sustain the Government by all constitutional means. The people are as willing to lay down their lives to prevent any infraction of their rights and property, and the Constitution, at the South, as anywhere. He said, in common with several gentlemen on this floor, he condemned every act of the South in opposition to the Government, and the pen of history would never record so unjustifiable and unwarrantable a revolt. He contended that if the South had remained in the Union, it would have held the power as much as ever it did, except the Executive sanction. It had always had the power of the Government for two-thirds of the time. He then contended the South had no cause of revolt; but he had become satisfied that it was the settled purpose of the South to seize the occasion of LINCOLN's election to precipitate the rebellion. He asserted further, that it was a scheme fostered by leading politicians of the South for a quarter of a century to break up the Government and establish a Government of their own, the corner-stone of which is Slavery. He referred to the declaration of Mr. YANCY as an evidence that no compromise should be accepted, but that the moment had arrived to strike for independence. The doctrine of secession was but the shadow of an excuse. He did not believe sensible men at the South believed in a doctrine so absurd. We paid for Louisiana $15,000,000 for Florida $5,000,000 and expended $100,000,000 in the Indian war, $7,000,000 in pensions to families of soldiers lost in that war, and $10,000,000 to remove the Indians. We paid $10,000,000 for Texas, and $217,000,000 for the war with Mexico. In fact, the people of the United States owe $617,000,000, and yet we are met with the argument that to avoid bloodshed we should consent to the doctrine that any State can leave when it pleases, and make war, and foreign alliances, and all in the name of the Constitution. Sir, if this be so, the sooner the people of the country know it the better. If this is the principle by which we are to be governed, the recognition of States to secede from this Government, then, instead of singing psalms to the Government, and instead of praising the memory of the great and good men who have laid broad and deep and wide the foundations of our Government, we should execrate their memory for thus giving to us, instead of a Government with life and validity, a mere skeleton of a Government which possesses no life. If this is so, then the people who are now standing up to defend your Government wish to know it. They have intelligence enough left not to allow a military despotism, not to allow any surrender of their political rights and institutions, by violating their institutions as they have understood them. They will make, Sir, a Government strong enough and powerful enough to conduct it to our future destiny, until we shall be like Rome, when her imperial eagles hovered over all the earth. I know that no man here can perceive the end of this long and fearful controversy. I know that the constituency I represent desire above all things to have peace. But they want it not if it cannot be had without surrendering the principles of our Government, and without surrendering one acre of its soil. They are willing to do whatever the Southern people may require as necessary to guarantee and secure to them any enjoyment of their property; but they are not willing to see this Government dismembered and broken up, and a line of fortifications separating the Northern and Southern Confederacies. They are unwilling to see eight millions of people residing in the Northwest shut out from their largest natural outlet for their commerce. They are unwilling to see the property of Southern people destroyed, as it will be most certainly if they succeed.

Mr. LATHAM argued at some length that the inevitable consequence of separation would be the entire destruction of the institution of Slavery, and said: "As I have said, I represent on this floor a State far off on the Pacific, who are in the calm, peaceful enjoyment of their every-day pursuits, supporting the Government, in securing obedience to all its behests, and in the hope, constantly, that, with as little bloodshed as possible, these misguided people may return to their allegiance, and to their duties to our country. I know this is a dark page spread out before our vision, and no man can prophesy what can be the result of it, considering the past and the passions of men who have become aroused to frenzy. But I have the proud consolation of feeling that, let the result be what it may; though God may will that star after star of our political firmament shall be rent out; though it may be that column after column that now sustains our political edifice shall fall and crumble away, yet, whenever that day shall come, you will find one column that is standing firm and beautiful in all its proportions, cloud-capped on its summits, and bearing inscribed on its face the name of my own beloved State, as one remaining that shall prove true to the end to the Constitution and the Government of our fathers." [Repressed applause.]

Mr. RICE said he wished to indorse all that had been said by his friend from California.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the subject was postponed till Monday.

Executive Session, Adjourned.

SENATOR WILKINSON ON THE WAR.

On the evening of July 17, Mr. J. W. FORNEY, the newly-elected Secretary of the Senate, was serenaded by some of his friends. He made a speech in response, and was followed by Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, who said:

This war must go on. [Cheers.] This Union must be maintained, and it will be maintained. [Renewed applause.] Not by the power of Mr. LINCOLN; not by the power of any member of the Administration; not by the authority and dominion of any man or set of men; but it will be maintained, and our flag upheld and triumphantly carried over every section of this Union, by the energy and might of the great American people. [Tremendous applause.] People sometimes suppose that the Government of the United States is in Washington; they sometimes imagine that it is over in that Capitol, or exists in the White House at the end of the avenue; but this is a very great mistake. The Government of this nation rests away out in the country, among the masses of the people. [Cheers.] They constitute the Government, and they will uphold it, and carry its flag victoriously wherever its rights are violated, or its power disputed. [Cheers.] Col. FORNEY has said that God is with us, and right is on our side. It is true. We have grown up and prospered under our present form of Government. Never on the face of the earth has there been a country the masses of whose people have been so happy and contented as have been the people of the United States of America. State after State has sprung into existence; we have extended our border to the Pacific, and there has been nothing to impede our onward march to greatness and to glory until the present rebellion broke out in the South. Well, the fiat of the people has gone forth, this rebellion must be put down, and I assure you in my humble judgment it will soon be crushed out by the power and majesty of a just Government. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and will not longer detain you. [Three cheers for WILKINSON.]

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

THE TERRITORY UNDER CONTROL OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

Correspondence of the Washington Republican.

MESILLA, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The condition of affairs in New Mexico and Arizona is truly deplorable. The few Americans resident here, who are mostly from Texas, and nearly all from the Southern States, have become, with scarcely a single exception, the most earnest advocates of and zealous workers in the cause of secession. They have banded themselves together throughout the whole of this region of country, but especially in Arizona, where they have obtained the complete ascendancy, (though largely in the minority,) and are exercising their power with acts of the most flagrant character and wanton cruelty. The Mexicans, who compose the greater part of the population, are, with but few exceptions, loyal to the Government; but in this matter, they are kept in abject silence and inactivity, by the threats and execrations of these dastardly rebels. Most of these men, who have thus assumed direction of public affairs, have for several years past been acting without restraint, and in direct violation of all law.

Since their usurpation of authority they have held a Convention in this place, and resolved upon the expulsion of every National officer from the Territory. Only a day or two since, agent LABODI, in the employ of the United States Government, was waited upon by a committee of this body, and his immediate departure beyond the limits of Arizona demanded. He was threatened with removal by force if he did not at once obey the order. They stated that they had an excellent barrel of tar, in which they intended to place the first public officer appointed by President LINCOLN, feather him, and start him off on a flight. Mr. LABODI refused to leave, telling them that he intended to discharge faithfully, and to the best of his ability, his duty to the Government in whose service he was, and that as his instructions were to proceed to Tucson, thither he should go, if not prevented by force. They did not press the observance of the decree in this case, because of the interposition of friends, and the fact of the party being a Mexican. Others, however, have not been so fortunate in escaping its enforcement.

Any attempt to reconcile these men must be attended with signal failure. Force, and that immediate, can alone effect a remedy for these evils. The rebels must at once be exterminated, or otherwise Arizona will shortly become the stronghold of secession. It is generally believed that it was at the instance of these traitors that the United States troops were removed from Fort Bliss, and others of a different character substituted. This point is the key to New-Mexico and Arizona. They well know, and properly appreciate its great importance, and have doubtless arranged for its occupation by a large force. This fort can readily be retaken, if a sufficient number of troops is dispatched at once, as there are but seventy Texas troops at present garrisoning the place; but if this fortress is not recovered, and effective measures adopted to put down this vile rebellion, New-Mexico, where there are at present but few Secessionists, will be made to succumb to its overwhelming influence, and Arizona rendered the bee-hive of secessionism, when, in all probability, every Union man will be massacred.

I trust that these facts may come to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington, through the medium of your valuable paper, and we here thus relieved from this terrible state of affairs. C.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Company I, a new corps, to be attached to the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., passed down Broadway yesterday afternoon, on their way to the seat of war, with very full ranks, (there being 110 men represented.) The company marched like veterans, and made a splendid appearance. The officers of this fine corps are as follows: PETER J. CLAASSEN, Captain; FRANCIS E. SMITH, First Lieutenant; CHAS. H. WHEATON, Second Lieutenant. This company was recruited through the personal exertions of Lieut. FRANCIS E. SMITH, by special orders from Col. STILES, of the Ninth Regiment. The company were uniformed and equipped entirely through the efforts of their own officers, and have not received any assistance whatever from the State authorities. The members of this company were sworn into the service of the United States on Thursday last, by an officer of the Army, and are now ready for active service. Lieut. SMITH desires to acknowledge the receipt of under-clothing so liberally bestowed on his company by the ladies of the Church of All Souls, the St. Ann's Relief Association, and the Ladies' Relief Society of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, all of which were thankfully received and duly appreciated by the men; also the receipt of a liberal donation from S. J. STRONG, Esq., Assistant-Postmaster, who will please accept the thanks of the company.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment has received from the New-York Medical Association seven cases of hospital supplies, and three hundred and sixty havelocks. This gift is very acceptable. Further donations of underclothing for the men will be at all times gladly received by the Acting Quartermaster, at head-quarters, No. 62 William-street.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The Comptroller announces the sum of $80,000 subscribed in two days to the new half-million loan, issued for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

We understand that the officers of this model regiment have, by the permission of Mayor WOOD, taken possession of the barracks on the Battery, and that the rooms are being thoroughly renovated, cleansed and purified, and will in a few days be ready to supply all the men with rations, clothing, &c. A few recruits of good character and physical ability wanted. Apply at No. 596 Broadway, at the barracks on the Battery, or at No. 308 Broadway.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Last Friday, the Union Defence Committee distributed at their office on Fourth-avenue, the sum of $11,000 to the families of volunteers, and continued paying out all day yesterday. The applicants, numbering over 2,000 daily, are admitted to the counter at 8½ A. M. Yesterday the Comptroller transferred $5,000 to the Committee. The money was a part of the unexpended balance of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the Common Council.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

On Friday, Col. INNES' Thirty-sixth Regiment was paid off by Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN. The amount was $14,374 95.

PRESENT TO COL. JOHN COCHRANE.

Col. JOHN COCHRANE was yesterday presented with a splendid case of revolvers, with holsters to match, valued at $125, the gift of several shipping merchants of this City, who bear in mind his efforts in their behalf while a member of Congress from this City. The pistols are large six-barreled revolvers (Adams' patent) of English manufacture, and were imported expressly for the donors by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

Fatal Accident at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 20.

Miss SARAH M. OLEY, of this city, was waiting in a carriage, to-day, for the arrival of the day boat from New-York; the coachman carelessly left the horses, and when the boat arrived, the horses took fright and ran away, turning over the Hamilton-street Bridge. There Miss OLEY was thrown out, and her skull fractured, causing speedy death.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 20.

The large wooden building on Causeway-street, used as the inward freight dépôt of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was destroyed by fire this morning. A considerable quantity of merchandise, which was stored therein, was badly damaged, including forty bales of cotton, a small quantity of flour, cases of shoes, etc.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 20.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed at 1:45 P. M. to-day, for Londonderry and Liverpool, with 112 passengers.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer, and parties are apart; sales, 12,000 bbls. Amber Iowa, at 87½c. CORN firmer; sales, 30,000 bushels, at 32½c. WHISKY firm. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 10c.@11c. on Corn and Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—5,000 bbls Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour 14,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR firm, at $4@$4 25 for Northwestern. WHEAT—Receipts moderate; demand steady; sales 4,000 bushels Red, at $1 12; White, $1 15@$1 18. CORN—Receipts light, with limited demand, at 52c.@53c. for Prime Yellow. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY held at 16½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 19¼; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 20.—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—R. S. Gladwin, Geo. Leigh, Joseph Linden, J. M. Dentith, Madame Rolland, Miss Agnes Hayes, A. H. J. May, wife and 2 children, New-York; P. J. Fraquair, Frank Jarvis, J. W. McConkey, Wm. Cushman, San Francisco; W. Everside, W. J. Thompson, John Fish, Antonia Eccheverria, W. T. Orr and wife, Wm. Knight, E. M. Sweeney, Boston; Henry Levy, H. S. Bennett, J. W. Dodd, Rev. Peter Conway, P. P. Headford, C. Galway, Mad. Pivotti, Mrs. M. Scott, A. J. Howell, George Hastings, W. Schulz and wife, W. Hearty, H. Hermann, Will Hearty, W. Hawkes; Baron Vangrigneuse, French Legation at Washington, bearer of dispatches; J. D. Heatherschild, U. S. Consul to Moscow; J. D. Hodges and wife, Mrs. Lawrence and 4 children, Mrs. Gleddin and 2 children, T. W. Walsh, T. Kirkpatrick, L. McLaughlin, Mrs. Winshaw, Madame Richard, P. J. C. Golden, wife and two children, Capt. W. Porter, New-York; Mrs. A. Campbell, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Koeffer, Cleveland, Ohio, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Karnak, for Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Crouch, New-York; Miss Annie Dunham, John McCartney, C. J. Marshall, Henry McCartney, Allen McCartney, Nassau; Capt. Benj. Iowa; Hon. John S. Cooke, Dr. Wm Kirkwood, Nassau; Ensign Gardner, England; Mr. and Mrs. Samuels and 2 children, Mrs. Johnson and infant, S. P. Saunders, G. Renouard, Mrs. Hugh McLaren, Samuel Neebit, Nassau.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner Phebe, from Havana—Joseph Henderson, Abel Brear, W. L. Whitman, W. C. Hagadorn, James Alderwich, John Hopper, Frank McCoy, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon rises... 7 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 59 | Gov. Island. 7 48 | Hell Gate.... 9 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Ships Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Milton, Prentiss, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks J. Anderson, White, Queenstown, T. Richardson & Co.; Doretta, Gustavus, Bremen, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Brig Margaret, Quig, Philadelphia.

Schooner Prince Alfred, Wells, Nassau; M. Harris, Dustin, St. Thomas; Aljibersa, Page, Tom's River; Ellicott, Duncan, Calais, Metcalf & Duncan; L. Scranton, Lowden, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Commodore Kearny, Brewster, Boston.

Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Craven, Washington, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byfner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Portsmouth, Borland Sunderland 55 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 13 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa July 7, with salt to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 14 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. July 17, was boarded by a boat from war steamer Albatross, off Hatteras, all well.

Brig George E. Letson, (Br., of Mirimichi, N. B.,) McPhee, Leghorn 68 ds., and passed Gibraltar May 26, with marble, &c., to Peter Hamony's Nephews.

Brig Agnes, (Br., of Aberdeen,) Maurice, Newcastle 78 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had constant light westerly winds, with dense fogs. On the Banks met with many icebergs.

Brig Ocean Belle, Smith, Maranham June 27, in ballast to J. A. D'Arauches. The brig Maria sld. 20th, and bark Oregon 23d, both for Para, to load for New-York.

Brig Lanzarote, (of Boston,) Herriman, Cardenas 9th inst., with sugar to master.

Schr. Libra, (Danish, 3-masted,) Trovensegaard, Dublin 47 ds., with blacking powders to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co. July 17, off Hatteras, was boarded by gun-boat Union, cruising.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Wall, Portland, Me., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, with mdse. for New-Bedford.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Waldron, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Rondout, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Island Home, ——, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Hingham, Mass., with fish.

Schr. Corila, Baker, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. J. G. Colyer, Chapin, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Cartwright, Fall River.

Schr. St. Elmer, Rogers, Cape Sable 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. C. Cooper, Cooper, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Julet, Crosby, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Sloop Sophia, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

BELOW—Brig Lucy Darling, also 1 ship.

WIND—During the day, from S. S. W. to N. W.

Below.

Ship Arracan, 60 days from Havre.—By pilot boat Edwin Forrest No. 14.

Ship Juventa, from Baltimore.

Bark Eagle.—Both by pilot boat George Steers No. 6.

Sailed.

July 20—Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Arago, for Southampton and Havre; Karnak, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana; Cleator, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jam.

July 19—Steamer Stars and Stripes, for Washington. Ships Elvira, Boadicea, for Liverpool; Ironsides, for London; Pacific, for Cette. Brigs T. B. Watson, for Porto Cabello; Blackfish, for Cadiz; Nellie, (Br.,) for Jacmel; Charles Adams for Demerara. 18th—Ship Theresa, for Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Merritt, Underwriters' Agent, on Friday evening succeeded in raising the Italian brig Ervcheltie, previously reported on fire and scuttled at foot of Clinton-street, East River. She is now discharging cargo.

The steamship Cahawba has been taken on the Balance Dock for examination.

Spoken, &c.

Benjamin Tickor—whale-ship of New-Bedford, Childs, five weeks out, with 40 bbls. sperm, June 17, lat. 41 39, lon. 35 49.

Racehound—bark, of Boston, bound E., June 22, lat. 41 36, lon. 39 08.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, July 7, brig E. Thurston, of Searsport, discharging.

At Cardenas, July 9, bark S. B. Hill, for Portland; brigs Ocean Wave, dischg.; Minnie Miller, for New-York, ldg.; Wm. McGilvery, wtg.; schr. Eleanor, for New-York. Bark Scandinavian, for Cork and a market, sld. 28th ult.

At Curacoa, July 6, Dutch brig Mauritus, for New-York 9th; Favorita, for Amoa, Hon., 7th.

At Belize, Hon., July 2, bark James Welsh, Megill, fm. St. Thomas, in ballast, to load for Europe.

FOR SALE—THREE BULL TERRIER PUPS, OF the purest breed; also one black tan slut of small breed; a good ratter, and the greatest beauty in the City. Dogs of all breeds, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No cure, no charge. Gardner's Mange Cure, 37 cents per bottle. Cures fits, worms, fleas and distemper. Dogs boarded, trained, cropt and trimmed in the neatest manner. Address H. GARDNER, corner Broadway and 50th-st., New-York.

REV. MR. SILL WILL PREACH HIS second annual sermon in the Free Chapel of St. Thomas' Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.